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1983 CATHOLIC ALMANAC

The Most Complete One-Volume Encyclopedia Of Facts And Information On The Catholic Church

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(Principal sources for statistics: *Statistical Yearbook of the Church, 1980* (the latest edition available); *Annuario Pontificio, 1982*. Figures are as of Dec. 31, 1980, or Dec. 31 of the year indicated. See Index under names of countries for additional entries on 1982 events.)

Abbreviation code: archd. — archdiocese; dioc. — diocese; ap. ex. — apostolic exarchate; prel. — prelature; abb. — abbacy; v.a. — vicariate apostolic; p.a. — prefecture apostolic; a.a. — apostolic administration; card. — cardinal; abp. — archbishops (residential and auxiliary); nat. — native; bp. — bishops (residential and auxiliary); priests (dioc. — diocesan or secular priests; rel. — those belonging to religious orders); sem. — major seminarians, diocesan and religious; p.d. — permanent deacons; bros. — brothers; srs. — sisters; bap. — baptisms; Caths. — Catholic population; tot. pop. — total population.

Afghanistan: Republic in south-central Asia; capital, Kabul. Christianity antedated Moslem conquest in the seventh century but was overcome by it. All inhabitants are subject to the law of Islam. Christian missionaries are prohibited. Population (est.), 15,540,000.

Albania: Communist people's republic in the Balkans, bordering the Adriatic Sea; capital, Tirana. Christianity was introduced before the middle of the fourth century. The Byzantine-Rite Church broke from unity with Rome following the schism of 1054; it has been suppressed. The Latin (Roman) Church, which prevailed in the north, has been wiped out by persecution since 1945, with the expulsion of Italian missionaries; a number of death and prison sentences and other repressive measures against bishops, priests, religious and lay persons; the closing of Catholic schools and a seminary; the cutting of lines of communication with the Holy See. In 1967, the government proclaimed itself the first atheist state in the world.

Archd., 2; dioc., 3; abb., 1; a.a. 1; bp., 3 (impeded). No statistics are available. The Catholic population was estimated at 10% of the population in 1969. Tot. pop. (1980 est.), 2,730,000.

Algeria: Republic in northwest Africa: capital, Algiers. Christianity, introduced at an early date, succumbed to Vandal devastation in the fifth century and Moslem conquest in 709, but survived for centuries in small communities into the 12th century. Missionary work was unsuccessful except in service to traders, military personnel and captives along the coast. Church organization was established after the French gained control of the territory in the 1830's. A large number of Catholics were among the estimated million Europeans who left the country after it secured independence from France July 5, 1962. Islam is the state religion. Algeria maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; card., 1; abp., 1; bp., 3 (2 nat.); parishes, 82; priests, 204 (86 dioc., 118 rel.); sem. 3; p.d., 2; bros., 21; srs., 516; bap., 67; Caths., 58,000 (.3%); tot. pop., 19,700,000.

Andorra: Autonomous principality in the Pyrenees, under the rule of co-princes — the French head of state and the bishop of Urgel, Spain; capital, Andorra la Vella. Christianity was introduced at an early date. Catholicism is the state religion. The principality is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Spanish diocese of Urgel.

Parishes, 7; priests, 17 (11 dioc., 6 rel.); srs., 22; sch., 4; bap., 412; Caths., 29,000 (95%); tot. pop., 31,000.

Angola: Independent (Nov. 11, 1975) republic in west Africa; capital, Luanda. Evangelization by Catholic missionaries, dating from about 1570, reached high points in the 17th and 18th centuries. Independence from Portugal in 1975 left the Church with a heavy loss of personnel when about half of the foreign missionaries fled the country. In 1977, two ecclesiastical provinces were established. All but one of the hierarchy are from the native clergy. Angola has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 3; dioc., 9; abp., 3 (nat.); bp., 8 (7 nat.); parishes, 234; priests, 271 (93 dioc., 178 rel.); sem., 86; bros., 50; srs., 607; bap., 63,083; Caths., 3,153,000 (44.5%); tot. pop., 7,080,000.

Anguilla: Self-governing British island territory in the Caribbean; capital, The Valley. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of St. John's-Basseterre diocese, Antigua. Statistics included in St. Christopher (Kitts)-Nevis.

Antigua and Barbuda: Independent (Oct. 31, 1981) Caribbean island nation in the British Commonwealth; capital, St. John's, Antigua.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 2; priests, 3 (rel.); sem., 4; bros., 7; srs., 6; sch., 4; bap., 117; Caths., 7,000 (9.2%); tot. pop., 76,000.

Arabian Peninsula: Christianity, introduced in various parts of the peninsula in early Christian centuries, succumbed to Islam in the seventh century. The native population is entirely Moslem. The only Christians are foreigners. Most of the peninsula is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Vicariate Apostolic of Arabia located in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. The area has an apostolic delegate (to the Red Sea Region). See individual countries: Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, and Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Argentina: Republic in southeast South America, bordering on the Atlantic; capital, Buenos Aires. Priests were with the Magellan exploration party and the first Mass in the country was celebrated Apr. 1, 1519. Missionary work began in the 1530's, diocesan organization in the late 1540's, and effective evangelization about 1570. Independence from Spain was proclaimed in 1816. Since its establishment in the country, the Church has been influenced by Spanish cultural and institutional forces, antagonistic liberalism, government interference and opposition; the latter reached a climax during the last five years of the first presidency of Juan Peron (1946-1955). Political chaos in recent years has resulted in widespread violations of human rights and increased terrorist violence. Catholicism is the state religion. Argentina maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit to Argentina and other 1982 events.)

Archd., 12; dioc., 45; prel., 3; ap. ex., 1 (for Armenians of Latin America); ord., 1; card., 3; abp., 10; bp., 66; parishes, 2,158; priests, 5,450 (2,464 dioc., 2,986 rel.); sem., 1,373; p.d., 36; bros., 1,179; srs., 12,446; bap., 625,229; Caths., 25,168,000 (92.1%); tot. pop., 27,300,000.

Australia: Commonwealth, member of the British Commonwealth, island continent southeast of Asia; capital, Canberra. The first Catholics in the country were Irish under penal sentence, 1795-1804; the first public Mass was celebrated May 15, 1803. Official organization of the Church dates from 1820. The country was officially removed from mission status in March, 1976. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1973.

Archd., 7; dioc., 20; abb., 1; ap. ex., 1; card., 2; abp., 7; bp., 34; parishes, 1,408; priests, 3,854 (2,305 dioc., 1,549 rel.); sem., 500; p.d., 4; bros., 2,291; srs., 11,768; bap., 69,666; Caths., 3,861,000 (26.3%); tot. pop. 14,626,000.

Austria: Republic in central Europe; capital, Vienna. Christianity was introduced by the end of the third century, strengthened considerably by conversion of the Bavarians from about 600, and firmly established in the second half of the eighth century. Catholicism survived and grew stronger as the principal religion in the country in the post-Reformation period, but suffered from Josephinism in the 18th century. Although liberated from much government harassment in the aftermath of the Revolution of 1848, it came under pressure again some 20 years later in the Kulturkampf. During this time the Church became involved with a developing social movement. The Church faced strong opposition from Socialists after World War I and suffered persecution from 1938 to 1945 during the Nazi regime. Some Church-state matters are regulated by a concordat originally concluded in 1934. Austria maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 7; abb., 1; ord., 1; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 13; parishes, 3,061; priests, 6,151 (3,581 dioc., 2,570 rel.); sem., 548; p.d., 109; bros., 700; srs., 11,195; bap., 79,959; Caths., 6,603,000 (87.9%); tot. pop., 7,507,000.

Azores: North Atlantic island group 750 miles west of Portugal, of which it is part. Christianity was introduced in the second quarter of the 15th century.

Bahamas: Independent (July 10, 1973) island group in the British Commonwealth, consisting of some 700 (30 inhabited) small islands southeast of Florida and north of Cuba; capital, Nassau. On Oct. 12, 1492, Columbus landed on one of these islands, where the first Mass was celebrated in the New World. Organization of the Catholic Church in the Bahamas dates from about the middle of the 19th century. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 29; priests, 36 (6 dioc., 30 rel.); sem., 1; p.d., 4; bros., 6; srs., 58; bap., 1,588; Caths., 34,000 (14.1%); tot. pop., 240,000.

Bahrain: Island state in Persian Gulf; capital, Manama. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Priests, 2 (rel); srs., 11; bap., 165; Caths., 6,000 (1.6%); tot. pop., 364,000

Balearic Islands: Spanish province consisting of an island group in the western Mediterranean. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Bangladesh: Formerly the eastern portion of Pakistan. Officially constituted as a separate nation Dec. 16, 1971; capital, Dacca. Islam is the principal religion; freedom of religion is granted. There were Jesuit, Dominican and Augustinian missionaries in the area in the 16th century. A vicariate apostolic (of Bengali) was established in 1834; the hierarchy was erected in 1950. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1972.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 3 (nat.); parishes, 55; priests, 176 (46 dioc., 130 rel.); sem., 114; p.d., 1; bros., 60; srs., 449; bap., 5,494; Caths., 161,000 (.18%); tot. pop. 87,660,000.

Barbados: Parliamentary democracy in the British Commonwealth (independent since 1966), easternmost of the Caribbean islands; capital, Bridgetown. About 70 per cent of the people are Anglicans. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 5; priests, 11 (4 dioc., 7 rel.); sem., 4; bros., 7; srs., 32; bap., 219; Caths., 10,000 (3.8%); tot. pop., 260,000.

Belgium: Constitutional monarchy in northwestern Europe; capital, Brussels. Christianity was introduced about the first quarter of the fourth century and major evangelization was completed about 730. During the rest of the medieval period the Church

had firm diocesan and parochial organization, generally vigorous monastic life, and influential monastic and cathedral schools. Lutherans and Calvinists made some gains during the Reformation period but there was a strong Catholic restoration in the first half of the 17th century, when the country was under Spanish rule. Jansenism disturbed the Church from about 1640 into the 18th century. Josephinism, imposed by an Austrian regime, hampered the Church late in the same century. Repressive and persecutory measures were enforced during the Napoleonic conquest. Freedom came with separation of Church and state in the wake of the Revolution of 1830, which ended the reign of William I. Thereafter, the Church encountered serious problems with philosophical liberalism and political socialism. Catholics have long been engaged in strong educational, social and political movements. Except for one five-year period (1880-1884), Belgium has maintained diplomatic relations with Vatican City since 1835.

Archd., 1; dioc., 7; card., 1; abp., 1; bp., 14; parishes, 3,974; priests, 12,915 (7,896 dioc., 5,019 rel.); sem., 321; p.d., 212; bros., 2,376; srs., 31,721; bap., 107,958; Caths., 9,009,000 (90.8%); tot. pop., 9,920,000.

Belize (formerly British Honduras): Independent (Sept. 21, 1981) republic on east coast of Central America; capital, Belmopan. Its history has points in common with Guatemala, where evangelization began in the 16th century.

Dioc., 1; bp., 2; parishes, 12; priests, 35 (10 dioc., 25 rel.); sem., 1; p.d., 1; bros., 8; srs., 80; bap., 2,945; Caths., 87,000 (54%); tot. pop., 160,000.

Benin (formerly Dahomey): Republic in west Africa, bordering on the Atlantic; capitals, Cotonou, Porto Novo. Missionary work was very limited from the 16th to the 18th centuries. Effective evangelization dates from 1861. The hierarchy was established in 1955. The majority of Christians are Catholics. Benin maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit to Benin.)

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 5 (4 nat.); parishes, 109; priests, 191 (85 dioc., 106 rel.); sem., 61 (dioc.); bros., 16; srs., 320; bap., 10,191; Caths., 571,000 (16%); tot. pop., 3,570,000.

Bermuda: British dependency, consisting of 360 islands (20 of them inhabited) nearly 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras; capital, Hamilton. Catholics were not permitted until about 1800. Occasional pastoral care was provided the few Catholics there by visiting priests during the 19th century. Early in the 1900's priests from Halifax began serving the area. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1953. The first bishop assumed jurisdiction in 1956. The only Catholic school in Bermuda was the first to admit black students, in 1961.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 7; priests, 9 (1 dioc., 8 rel.); p.d., 1; bros., 7; srs., 9; bap., 132; Caths., 9,000 (14.4%); tot. pop., 62,100.

Bhutan: Constitutional monarchy in the Himalayas, northeast of India; capital, Thimphu. Most of the population are Buddhists. Jesuits (1963) and Salesians (1965) were invited to country to direct schools. Salesians were expelled in February, 1982, on disputed charges of proselytism. Six Jesuits and some Sisters remained *(Fides)*. Ecclesiastical jurisdiction is under the Darjeeling diocese, India.

Caths., 300; tot. pop., 1,298,000.

Bolivia: Republic in central South America; capital, Sucre; seat of government, La Paz. Catholicism, the official religion, was introduced in the 1530's and the first bishopric was established in 1552. Effective evangelization among the Indians, slow to start, reached high points in the middle of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries and was resumed about 1840. Independence from Spain was proclaimed in 1825, at the end of a campaign that started in 1809. The republic inherited the Spanish right of nominating candidates for bishoprics. Church-state relations are regulated by a 1951 concordat with the Holy See. In recent years, human rights violations in conditions of political, economic and social turmoil have occasioned strong protests by members of the hierarchy and other people of the Church. Bolivia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 4; dioc., 3; prel., 3; v.a., 6; card., 1; abp., 4; bp., 19; parishes, 435; priests, 929 (255 dioc., 674 rel.); sem., 167; p.d., 23; bros., 233; srs., 1,682; bap., 163,281; Caths., 5,250,000 (93.7%); tot. pop., 5,600,000.

Botswana: Republic (independent since 1966) in southern Africa, member of the British Commonwealth; capital, Gaborone. Botswana has [illegible] apostolic delegate (to Southern A[illegible]

Dioc., [illegible]ests, 24 (3 dioc., 21 rel.); sem., [illegible]s., 2; srs., 54; bap., 995; Caths., 29,[illegible]0 (3.5%); tot. pop., 819,000

Brazil: Republic in northeast South America; capital, Brasilia. One of several priests with the discovery party celebrated the first Mass in the country Apr. 26, 1500. Evangelization began some years later and the first diocese was erected in 1551. During the colonial period, which lasted until 1822, evangelization made some notable progress — especially in the Amazon region between 16 80 and 1750 — but was seriously hindered by government policy and the attitude of colonists regarding Amazon Indians the missionaries tried to protect from exploitation and slavery. The Jesuits were suppressed in 1782 and other missionaries expelled as well. Liberal anti-Church influence grew in

strength. The government gave minimal support but exercised maximum control over the Church. After the proclamation of independence from Portugal in 1822 and throughout the regency, government control was tightened and the Church suffered greatly from dissident actions of ecclesiastical brotherhoods, Masonic anti-clericalism and general decline in religious life. Church and state were separated by the constitution of 1891, proclaimed two years after the end of the empire. The Church carried into the 20th century a load of inherited liabilities and problems amid increasingly difficult political, economic and social conditions affecting the majority of the population. A number of bishops, priests, religious and lay persons have been active in movements for social and religious reform. Brazil maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 35; dioc., 172; prel., 26; abb., 2; ord., 1; card., 7; abp., 37; bp., 239; parishes, 6,557; priests, 13,169 (5,112 dioc., 8,057 rel.); sem., 4,283; p.d., 308; bros., 2,701; srs., 37,024; bap., 2,784,580; Caths., 110,870,000 (90.1%); tot. pop., 123,030,000.

Brunei: State under British protection, on the northern coast of Borneo; scheduled for independence by end of 1983; capital, Bandar Seri Begawan. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Miri diocese, Malaysia.

Parishes, 3; priests, 5 (2 dioc., 3 rel.); bros., 4; srs., 2; bap., 102; Caths., 5,000; tot. pop., 213,000.

Bulgaria: People's republic in southeastern Europe on the eastern part of the Balkan peninsula; capital, Sofia. Christianity was introduced before 343 but disappeared with the migration of Slavs into the territory. The baptism of Boris I about 865 ushered in a new period of Christianity which soon became involved in switches of loyalty between Constantinople and Rome. Through it all the Byzantine, and later Orthodox, element remained stronger and survived under the rule of Ottoman Turks into the 19th century. The few modern Latin Catholics in the country are traceable to 17th century converts from heresy. The Byzantines are products of a reunion movement of the 19th century. In 1947 the constitution of the new republic decreed the separation of Church and state. Catholic schools and institutions were abolished and foreign religious banished in 1948. A year later the apostolic delegate was expelled. Ivan Romanoff, vicar general of Plovdiv, died in prison in 1952. Bishop Eugene Bossilkoff, imprisoned in 1948, was sentenced to death in 1952; his fate remained unknown until 1975 when the Bulgarian government informed the Vatican that he had died in prison shortly after being sentenced. Roman and Bulgarian Rite vicars apostolic were permitted to attend the Second Vatican Council from 1962 to 1965. All church activity is under surveillance and/or control by the government, which professes to be atheistic. Pastoral and related activities are strictly limited. Most of the population is Orthodox. There was some improvement in Bulgarian-Vatican relations in 1975, following a visit of Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov to Pope Paul VI June 19 and talks between Vatican and Bulgarian representatives at the Helsinki Conference in late July. The needs of the church in Bulgaria were outlined by Pope John Paul II in a private audience with the Bulgarian foreign minister in December, 1978. In 1979, the Sofia-Plovdiv vicariate apostolic was raised to a diocese and a bishop was appointed for the vacant see of Nicopoli.

Dioc., 2; ap. ex., 1; bp., 3; Caths. (est.), 65,000 (.7%); tot. pop., 8,860,000.

Burma: Union of Burma, a republic in southeast Asia, on the Bay of Bengal; capital, Rangoon. Christianity was introduced about 1500. Small-scale evangelization had limited results from the middle of the 16th century until the 1850's when effective organization of the Church began. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Buddhism was declared the state religion in 1961, but the state is now officially secular. In 1965, church schools and hospitals were nationalized. In 1966, all foreign missionaries who had entered the country after 1948 for the first time were forced to leave when the government refused to renew their work permits. Despite these setbacks, the Church has shown some progress in recent years. Burma has an apostolic delegate (pro-nuncio to Bangladesh).

Archd., 2; dioc., 6; p.a., 1; abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 6 (5 nat.); parishes, 141; priests, 212 (179 dioc., 33 rel.); sem., 186; bros., 60 srs., 702; bap., 17,874; Caths., 402,000 (1.2%); tot. pop., 33,625,000.

Burundi: Republic since 1966, near the equator in east-central Africa; capital, Bujumbura. The first permanent Catholic mission station was established late in the 19th century. Large numbers of persons were received into the Church following the ordination of the first Burundi priests in 1925. The first native bishop was appointed in 1959. Most education takes place in schools under Catholic auspices. In 1972-73, the country was torn by tribal warfare between the Tutsis, the ruling minority, and the Hutus. Since 1979, approximately 100 Catholic missionaries have been expelled. Burundi maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 6 (nat.); parishes, 194; priests, 338 (163 dioc., 175 rel.); sem., 73; bros., 169; srs., 768; bap., 71,246; Caths., 2,340,000 (51.9%); tot. pop., 4,510,000.

Cambodia (Peoples Republic of Kampuchea, Democratic Kampuchea): Republic (Oct. 9, 1970) in southeast Asia, bordering on the Gulf of Siam, Thailand, Laos and Viet-

nam; capital Phnom Penh. Evangelization dating from the second half of the 16th century had limited results, more among Vietnamese than Khmers. Thousands of Catholics of Vietnamese origin were forced to flee in 1970 because of Khmer hostility. The status of the Church remained uncertain following the Khmer Rouge take-over in April, 1975. Foreign missionaries were expelled immediately. Local clergy and religious were sent to work the land; whether they would be able to minister to the faithful was not known. Buddhism is the state religion.

V.a., 1; p.a., 2. No statistics available. Catholics numbered 13,835 (2% of the total population) in 1973. Tot. pop. (est.), 8,870,000.

Cameroon: Republic in west Africa, bordering on the Gulf of Guinea; capital, Yaounde. Effective evangelization began in the 1890's, although Catholics had been in the country long before that time. In the 40-year period from 1920 to 1960, the number of Catholics increased from 60,000 to 700,000. The first native priests were ordained in 1935. Twenty years later the first native bishops were ordained and the hierarchy established. In 1982, three new ecclesiastical provinces and one diocese were established. Cameroon maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 4; dioc., 10; abp., 4 (3 nat.); bp., 10 (8 nat.); parishes, 367; priests, 846 (314 dioc., 532 rel.); sem., 218; p.d., 24; bros., 244; srs., 1,245; bap., 75,622; Caths., 2,276,000 (26.8%); tot. pop., 8,500,000.

Canada: Independent federation in the British Commonwealth, comprising the northern half of North America; capital, Ottawa. Canada maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See The Church in Canada.)

Archd., 18; dioc., 52; abb., 1; ap. ex., 1; card., 4; (1 is a residential archbishop; 3 are retired); abp., 28 (17 residential, 1 titular, 10 retired); bp., 98 (50 residential, 26 auxiliary, 22 retired); parishes 5,787; priests, 12,626 (7,340 dioc., 5,286 rel.); sem., 1,055; p.d., 277; bros., 4,195; srs., 37,982; bap., 174,096; Caths., 10,425,087 (43.3%); tot. pop., 24,088,500. (Principal source: 1982 Directory of Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops.)

Canary Islands: Two Spanish provinces, consisting of seven islands, off the northwest coast of Africa. Evangelization began about 1400. Almost all of the one million inhabitants are Catholics. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Cape Verde: Independent (July 5, 1975) island group in the Atlantic 300 miles west of Senegal; formerly a Portuguese overseas province; capital, Praia, San Tiago Island. Evangelization began some years before the establishment of the first diocese in 1532. Cape Verde established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1976.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 30; priests, 51 (12 dioc., 39 rel.); sem., 4 (dioc.); bros., 5; srs., 43; bap., 6,259; Caths., 308,000 (95%); tot. pop., 324,000.

Carolines and Marshalls, The: U.S. trust territory in the southwest Pacific; scheduled for independence. Effective evangelization began in the late 1880's.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 26; priests, 34 (3 dioc., 31 rel.); sem., 6; p.d., 20; bros., 6; srs., 41; bap., 1,935; Caths., 51,000 (42%); tot. pop., 119,000.

Cayman Islands: British colony in Caribbean; capital, George Town on Grand Cayman. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Kingston diocese, Jamaica.

Srs., 2; sch., 1 (elementary); bap., 16; Caths., 300; tot. pop., 17,000.

Central African Republic: Former French colony (independent since 1960) in central Africa; capital, Bangui. Effective evangelization dates from 1894. The region was organized as a mission territory in 1909. The first native priest was ordained in 1938. The hierarchy was organized in 1955. The Central African Republic established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1975.

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 4; parishes, 85; priests, 214 (36 dioc., 178 rel.); sem., 68; bros., 67; srs., 278; bap., 14,409; Caths., 360,000 (15.4%); tot. pop., 2,338,000.

Ceuta: Spanish possession (city) on the northern tip of Africa, south of Gibraltar. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Chad: Republic (independent since 1960) in north-central Africa; former French possession; capital, N'Djamena (Fort Lamy). Evangelization began in 1929, leading to firm organization in 1947 and establishment of the hierarchy in 1955. Chad has an apostolic delegate (pro-nuncio, Central African Republic).

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1; bp., 3; parishes, 61; priests, 169 (14 dioc., 155 rel.); sem., 20; bros., 41; srs., 185; bap., 9,932; Caths., 246,000 (5.4%); tot. pop., 4,520,000.

Chile: Republic on the southwestern coast of South America; capital, Santiago. Priests were with the Spanish conquistadores on their entrance into the territory early in the 16th century. The first parish was established in 1547 and the first bishopric in 1561. Overall organization of the Church took place later in the century. By 1650 most of the peaceful Indians in the central and northern areas were evangelized. Missionary work was more difficult in the southern region. Church activity was hampered during the campaign for independence, 1810 to 1818, and through the first years of the new government, to 1830. Later gains were made, into this century, but hindering factors were shortages of native clergy and religious and attempts by the government to control church administration through the patronage system in force while the country was under Spanish control.

Separation of Church and state were decreed in the constitution of 1925. Church-state relations were strained during the regime of Marxist president Salvator Allende Gossens (1970-73). He was overthrown in a bloody coup and was reported to have committed suicide Sept. 11, 1973. Conditions remained unsettled under the military government which assumed control after the coup. Since 1974, the Chilean bishops have issued several statements criticizing government policies violating human rights and urging release of political prisoners. The Church-backed Vicariate of Solidarity was established in 1976 to give legal aid to political prisoners and aid their families. Human rights record worsened in 1980. In 1981, five members of the hierarchy issued a statement decreeing automatic excommunication for anyone involved in torture. Chile maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 5; dioc., 14; prel., 3; v.a., 2; card., 1; abp., 4; bp., 24; parishes, 813; priests, 2,020 (777 dioc., 1,243 rel.); sem., 663; p.d., 200; bros., 467; srs., 5,088; bap., 184,326; Caths., 9,490,000 (85.5%); tot. pop., 11,100,000.

China *(This article concerns mainland China which has been under Communist control since 1949):* People's Republic in eastern part of Asia; capital, Peking (Beijing), Christianity was introduced by Nestorians who had some influence on part of the area from 635 to 845 and again from the 11th century until 1368. John of Monte Corvino started a Franciscan mission in 1294; he was ordained an archbishop about 1307. Missionary activity involving more priests increased for a while thereafter but the Franciscan mission ended in 1368. The Jesuit Matteo Ricci initiated a remarkable period of activity in the 1580's. By 1700 the number of Catholics was reported to be 300,000. The Chinese Rites controversy, concerning the adaptation of rituals and other matters to Chinese traditions and practices, ran throughout the 17th century, ending in a negative decision by mission authorities in Rome. Bl. Francis de Capillas, the protomartyr of China, was killed in 1648. Persecution, a feature of Chinese history as recurrent as changes in dynasties, occurred several times in the 18th century and resulted in the departure of most missionaries from the country. The Chinese door swung open again in the 1840's and progress in evangelization increased with an extension of legal and social tolerance. At the turn of the 20th century, however, the Boxer Rebellion took one or the other kind of toll among an estimated 30,000 victims. Missionary work in the 1900's reached a new high in every respect before the disaster of persecution initiated by Communists before and especially since they established the republic in 1949. The Reds began a savage persecution as soon as they came into power. Among its results were the expulsion of over 5,000 foreign missionaries, 510 of whom were American priests, brothers and nuns; the arrest, imprisonment and harassment of all members of the native religious, clergy and hierarchy; the forced closing of 3,932 schools, 216 hospitals, 781 dispensaries, 254 orphanages, 29 printing presses and 55 periodicals; denial of the free exercise of religion to all the faithful; the detention of hundreds of priests, religious and lay persons in jail and their employment in slave labor; the proscription of the Legion of Mary and other Catholic Action groups for "counter-revolutionary activities" and "crimes against the new China"; complete outlawing of missionary work and pastoral activity. The government formally established a Patriotic Association of Chinese Catholics in July, 1957. Relatively few priests and lay persons joined the organization, which was condemned by Pius XII in 1958. The government formed the nucleus of what it hoped might become the hierarchy of a schismatic Chinese church by "electing" 26 bishops and having them consecrated validly but illicitly between Apr. 13, 1958, and Nov. 15, 1959, without the permission or approval of the Holy See. By Jan. 21, 1962, a total of 42 bishops were consecrated in this manner. In March, 1960, Bishop James E. Walsh, M.M., the last American missionary in China, was sentenced and placed in custody for a period of 20 years. He was released in the summer of 1970. (He died in 1981.) There seemed to be an opening to the West by China in 1979. What this, along with renewed activity of the Patriotic Association in 1980, might mean for the Church in that country is open to question.

Archd., 20; dioc., 92; p.a., 29. No Catholic statistics are available. In 1949 there were between 3,500,000-4,000,000 Catholics, about .7 per cent of the total population; the 1969 "CSMC World Mission Map" estimated 3,200,000 Catholics, .5 per cent of the population. The latter figure is only an estimate; there is no way of knowing the actual situation. Tot. pop. (1979 est.), 958,230,000.

Colombia: Republic in northwest South America, with Atlantic and Pacific borders; capital, Bogota. Evangelization began in 1508. The first two dioceses were established in 1534. Vigorous development of the Church was reported by the middle of the 17th century despite obstacles posed by the multiplicity of Indian languages, government interference through patronage rights and otherwise, rivalry among religious orders and the small number of native priests among the predominantly Spanish clergy. Some persecution, including the confiscation of property, followed in the wake of the proclamation of independence from Spain in 1819. The Church was affected in many ways by the political and civil unrest of the nation through

the 19th century and into the 20th. Various aspects of Church-state relations are regulated by a concordat with the Vatican signed July 12, 1973, and ratified July 2, 1975. The new concordat replaced one which had been in effect with some modifications since 1887. In late 1976, the bishops released a statement reaffirming their concern for social justice but rejecting actions of radical Catholic groups such as Priests for Latin America and Christians for Socialism as Marxist-oriented and destructive of Church unity. Colombia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 11; dioc., 30; prel., 2; v.a., 9; p.a., 7; card., 1; abp., 11; bp., 49; parishes, 2,250; priests, 5,254 (3,146 dioc., 2,108 rel.); sem., 1,857; p.d., 31; bros., 1,025; srs., 17,654; bap., 718,162; Caths., 25,890,000 (95.5%); tot. pop., 27,090,000.

Comoros: Consists of main islands of Grande Comore, Anjouan, Moheli and Mayotte in Indian Ocean off southeast coast of Africa; capital, Moroni, Grande Comore Island. Former French territory; independent (July 6, 1975) except Mayotte which voted to remain part of France. The majority of the population is Moslem. An apostolic administration for Catholics (formerly under administration of the Ambanja diocese, Madagascar) was established June 20, 1975.

A.a., 1; priests, 4 (1 dioc., 3 rel.); srs., 7; bap., 24; Caths., 1,350 (.4%); tot. pop., 351,000.

Congo Republic: Republic (independent since 1960) in west central Africa; former French possession; capital, Brazzaville. Small-scale missionary work with little effect preceded modern evangelization dating from the 1880's. The work of the Church has been affected by political instability, Communist influence, tribalism and hostility to foreigners. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Congo established diplomatic relations with the Vatican in 1977.

Archd., 1; dioc., 2; abp., 1; bp., 2 (nat); parishes, 91; priests, 157 (38 dioc., 119 rel.); sem., 45; p.d., 2; bros., 35; srs., 195; bap., 13,795; Caths., 674,000 (43.8%); tot. pop., 1,540,000.

Cook Islands: Self-governing territory of New Zealand, an archipelago of small islands in Oceania. Evangelization by Protestant missionaries started in 1821, resulting in a predominantly Protestant population. The first Catholic missionary work began in 1894. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 11; priests, 12 (4 dioc., 8 rel.); sem., 2; bros., 3; srs., 14; bap., 96; Caths., 3,000; tot. pop., 18,000.

Costa Rica: Republic in Central America; capital, San Jose. Evangelization began about 1520 and proceeded by degrees to real development and organization of the Church in the 17th and 18th centuries. The republic became independent in 1838. Twelve years later church jurisdiction also became independent with the establishment of a bishopric in the present capital. Costa Rica maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; v.a., 1; abp., 1; bp., 5; parishes, 166; priests, 434 (254 dioc., 180 rel.); sem., 189; bros., 31; srs., 867; bap., 53,966; Caths., 2,095,000 (93.5%); tot. pop., 2,240,000.

Cuba: Republic under Communist dictatorship, south of Florida; capital, Havana. Effective evangelization began about 1514, leading eventually to the predominance of Catholicism on the island. Native vocations to the priesthood and religious life were unusually numerous in the 18th century but declined in the 19th. The island became independent of Spain in 1902 following the Spanish-American War. Fidel Castro took control of the government Jan. 1, 1959. In 1961, after Cuba was officially declared a socialist state, the University of Villanueva was closed, 350 Catholic schools were nationalized and 136 priests expelled. A greater number of foreign priests and religious had already left the country. Freedom of worship and religious instruction are limited to church premises and no social action is permitted the Church, which survives under surveillance. A new constitution approved in 1976 guaranteed freedom of conscience but restricted its exercise. Cuba maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 5; abp., 2; bp., 5; parishes, 237; priests, 200 (110 dioc., 90 rel.); sem., 50; bros., 22; srs., 214; bap., 19,711; Caths. 4,048,000 (41.2%); tot. pop., 9,830,000.

Cyprus: Republic in the eastern Mediterranean; capital, Nicosia. Christianity was preached on the island in apostolic times and has a continuous history from the fourth century. Latin and Eastern rites were established but the latter prevailed and became Orthodox after the schism of 1054. Roman and Orthodox Christians have suffered under many governments, particularly during the period of Turkish dominion from late in the 16th to late in the 19th centuries, and from differences between the 80 per cent Greek majority and the Turkish minority. About 80 per cent of the population are Orthodox. Cyprus established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1973. Maronite Rite Catholics are under the jurisdiction of the archdiocese of Cyprus (of the Maronites), whose archbishop resides in Lebanon. Roman Rite Catholics are under the jurisdiction of the Roman Rite patriarchate of Jerusalem.

Archd., 1 (Maronite); abp., 1 (resides in Lebanon); parishes, 10; priests, 22 (6 dioc., 16 rel.); bros., 2; srs., 101; bap., 48; Caths., 8,000 (1.9%); tot. pop., 630,000.

Czechoslovakia: Federal socialist republic (since 1969) in Central Europe, consisting of the Czech Socialist Republic, capital Prague; and the Slovak Socialist Republic, capital

Bratislava. The republics have local autonomy but are subordinate to the Federal Assembly at Prague made up of representatives from both regions. The Czech and Slovak regions of the country have separate religious and cultural backgrounds. Christianity was introduced in Slovakia in the 8th century by Irish and German missionaries and the area was under the jurisdiction of German bishops. In 863, at the invitation of the Slovak ruler Rastislav who wanted to preserve the cultural and liturgical heritage of the people, Sts. Cyril and Methodius began pastoral and missionary work in the region, ministering to the people in their own language. The saints introduced Old Slovak (Old Church Slavonic) into the liturgy and did so much to evangelize the territory that they are venerated as the apostles of Slovakia. A diocese established at Nitra in 880 had a continuous history except for a century ending in 1024. The Church in Slovaki a was severely tested by the Reformation and political upheavals. After World War I, when it became part of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, it was 75 per cent Catholic. In the Czech lands, the martyrdom of Prince Wenceslaus in 929 triggered the spread of Christianity. Prague has had a continuous history as a diocese since 973. A parish system was organized about the 13th century in Bohemia and Moravia, the land of the Czechs. Mendicant orders strengthened relations with the Latin Rite in the 13th century. In the next century the teachings of John Hus in Bohemia brought trouble to the Church in the forms of schism and heresy, and initiated a series of religious wars which continued for decades following his death at the stake in 1415. Church property was confiscated, monastic communities were scattered and even murdered, ecclesiastical organization was shattered, and so many of the faithful joined the Bohemian Brethren that Catholics became a minority. The Reformation, with the way prepared by the Hussites and cleared by other factors, affected the Church seriously. A Counter Reformation got underway in the 1560's and led to a gradual restoration through the thickets of Josephinism, the Enlightenment, liberalism and troubled politics. In 1920, two years after the establishment of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, the schismatic Czechoslovak Church was proclaimed at Prague, resulting in numerous defections from the Catholic Church in the Czech region. In Ruthenia, 112,000 became Russian Orthodox between 1918 and 1930. Vigorous persecution of the church began in Slovakia before the end of World War II when Communists mounted a 1944 offensive against bishops , priests and religious. In 1945, church schools were nationalized, youth organizations were disbanded, the Catholic press was curtailed, the training of students for the priesthood was seriously impeded. Msgr. Josef Tiso, president of the Slovak Republic, was tried for "treason" in December, 1947, and was executed the following April. Between 1945 and 1949 approximately 10 per cent of the Slovak population spent some time in jail or a concentration camp. Persecution began later in the Czech part of the country, following the accession of the Gottwald regime to power early in 1948. Hospitals, schools and property were nationalized and Catholic organizations were liquidated. A puppet organization was formed in 1949 to infiltrate the Church and implement an unsuccessful plan for establishing a schismatic church. In the same year Archbishop Josef Beran of Prague was placed under house arrest. (He left the country in 1965, was made a cardinal, and died in 1969 in Rome.) A number of theatrical trials of bishops and priests were staged in 1950. All houses of religious were taken over between March, 1950, and the end of 1951. Pressure was applied on the clergy and faithful of the Eastern Rite in Slovakia to join the Orthodox Church. Diplomatic relations with Vatican City were terminated in 1950. About 3,000 priests were deprived of liberty in 1951 and attempts were made to force "peace priests" on the people. In 1958 it was reported that 450 to 500 priests were in jail; an undisclosed number of religious and Byzantine Rite priests had been deported; two bishops released from prison in 1956 were under house arrest; one bishop was imprisoned at Leopoldov and two at the Mirov reformatory. In Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, five of six dioceses were without ruling bishops; one archbishop and two bishops were active but subject to "supervision"; most of the clergy refused to join the "peace priests." In 1962 only three bishops were permitted to attend the first session of the Second Vatican Council. From January to October, 1968, Church-state relations improved to some extent under the Dubcek regime: a number of bishops were reinstated; some 3,000 priests were engaged in the pastoral ministry, although 1,500 were still barred from priestly work; the "peace priests" organization was disbanded; the Eastern Rite Church, with 147 parishes, was reestablished. In 1969, an end was ordered to rehabilitation trials for priests and religious, but no wholesale restoration of priests and religious to their proper ways of life and work was in prospect. In 1972 the government ordered the removal of nuns from visible but limited apostolates to farms and mental hospitals where they would be out of sight. In 1973, the government allowed the ordination of four bishops — one in the Czech region and three in the Slovak region. Reports from Slovakia late in the same year stated that authorities there had placed severe restrictions on the education of seminarians and the functioning of priests. Government restrictions continued

to hamper the work of priests and nuns in recent years. Signatories of the human rights declaration called Charter 77 have been particular objects of government repression and retribution.

Archd., 3; dioc., 10; card., 1; bp., 6 (1 impeded); parishes, 4,189; priests, 3,848 (3,393 dioc., 455 rel.); sem., 284; bros., 39; srs., 4,721; bap., 111,371; Caths. (est.), 10,530,000 (68.7%); tot. pop., 15,320,000.

Denmark, including the Faroe Islands and Greenland: Constitutional monarchy in northwestern Europe, north of West Germany; capital, Copenhagen. Christianity was introduced in the ninth century and the first diocese for the area was established in 831. Intensive evangelization and full-scale organization of the Church occurred from the second half of the 10th century and ushered in a period of great development and influence in the 12th and 13th centuries. Decline followed, resulting in almost total loss to the Church during the Reformation when Lutheranism became the national religion. Catholics were considered foreigners until religious freedom was legally assured in 1849. Modern development of the Church dates from the second half of the 19th century. About 95 per cent of the population are Evangelical Lutherans. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1982.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 60; priests, 109 (36 dioc., 73 rel.); sem., 8; bros., 4; srs., 453; bap., 374; Caths., 28,000 (.5%); tot. pop., 5,123,000.

Djibouti (formerly French Territory of Afars and Issas): Independent (1977) republic in east Africa, on the Gulf of Aden; capital, Djibouti. Christianity in the area, formerly part of Ethiopia, antedated but was overcome by the Arab invasion of 1200. Modern evangelization, begun in the latter part of the 19th century, had meager results. The hierarchy was established in 1955. The territory has an apostolic delegate (to the Red Sea Region).

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 7; priests, 7 (1 dioc., 6 rel.); p.d., 1; bros., 9; srs., 27; bap., 42; Caths., 12,000; tot. pop., 250,000.

Dominica: Independent (Nov. 3, 1978) state in Caribbean; capital, Roseau. Evangelization began in 1642. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1981.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 16; priests, 26 (2 dioc., 24 rel.); sem., 5; p.d., 1; bros., 5; srs., 35; bap., 1,380; Caths., 65,000 (81.2%); tot. pop., 80,000.

Dominican Republic: Caribbean republic on the eastern two-thirds of the island of Hispaniola, bordering on Haiti; capital, Santo Domingo. Evangelization began shortly after discovery by Columbus in 1492 and church organization, the first in America, was established by 1510. Catholicism is the state religion. The Dominican Republic maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 7; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 8; parishes, 202; priests, 505 (124 dioc., 381 rel.); sem., 286; p.d., 30; bros., 90; srs., 1,496; bap., 94,442; Caths., 5,150,000 (94.8%); tot. pop., 5,430,000.

Ecuador: Republic on the west coast of South America; capital, Quito. Evangelization began in the 1530's. The first diocese was established in 1545. A synod, one of the first in the Americas, was held in 1570 or 1594. Multiphased missionary work, spreading from the coastal and mountain regions into the Amazon, made the Church highly influential during the colonial period. The Church was practically enslaved by the constitution enacted in 1824, two years after Ecuador, as part of Colombia, gained independence from Spain. Some change for the better took place later in the century, but from 1891 until the 1930's the Church labored under serious liabilities imposed by liberal governments. The concordat of 1866 was violated; foreign missionaries were barred from the country for some time; the property of religious orders was confiscated; education was taken over by the state; traditional state support was refused; legal standing was denied; attempts to control church offices were made through insistence on rights of patronage. A period of harmony and independence for the Church began after agreement was reached on Church-state relations in 1937. Ecuador maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 3; dioc., 10; prel., 1; v.a., 5; p.a., 3; card., 1; abp., 3; bp., 19; parishes, 715; priests, 1,513 (649 dioc., 864 rel.); sem., 185; p.d., 6; bros., 367; srs., 4,151; bap., 205,604; Caths., 7,530,000 (90.2%); tot. pop., 8,350,000.

Egypt, Arab Republic of: Republic in northeastern Africa, bordering on the Mediterranean; capital, Cairo. Alexandria was the influential hub of a Christian community established by the end of the second century; it became a patriarchate and the center of the Coptic Church, and had great influence on the spread of Christianity in various parts of Africa; Monasticism developed from desert communities of hermits in the third and fourth centuries. Arianism was first preached in Egypt in the 320's. In the fifth century, the Coptic church went Monophysite through failure to accept doctrine formulated by the Council of Chalcedon in 451 with respect to the two natures of Christ. The country was thoroughly Arabized after 640 and was under the rule of Ottoman Turks from 1517 to 1798. English influence was strong during the 19th century. A monarchy established in 1922 lasted about 30 years, ending with the proclamation of a republic in 1953-54. By that time Egypt had become the leader of pan-Arabism against Israel. It waged two unsuccessful wars against Israel in 1948-49 and 1967. Between 1958 and 1961 it was allied with Syria and Yemen, in the United Arab Republic. Islam,

the religion of some 90 percent of the population, is the state religion. Egypt maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 2 (Alexandria for the Copts and for the Melkites); dioc., 7; v.a., 3; card., 1; abp., 1; bp., 13; parishes, 199; priests, 353 (179 dioc., 174 rel.); sem., 69; p.d., 1; bros., 66; srs., 1,642; bap., 2,177; Caths., 158,000 (.37%); tot. pop., 41,990,000.

El Salvador: Republic in Central America; capital, San Salvador. Evangelization affecting the whole territory followed Spanish occupation in the 1520's. The country was administered by the captaincy general of Guatemala until 1821 when independence from Spain was declared and it was annexed to Mexico. El Salvador joined the Central American Federation in 1825, decreed its own independence in 1841 and became a republic formally in 1856. In recent years, Church efforts to achieve social justice have resulted in persecution of the Church. Archbishop Oscar Romero of San Salvador, peace advocate and outspoken champion of human rights, was murdered Mar. 24, 1980, while celebrating Mass. (See Index for coverage of events in late 1981 and 1982.) El Salvador maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd. , 1; dioc., 4; bp., 5; parishes, 237; priests, 361 (154 dioc., 207 rel.); sem., 105; bros., 88; srs., 836; bap., 109,108; Caths., 4,348,000 (90.4%); tot. pop., 4,810,000.

England: Center of the United Kingdom of Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales) and Northern Ireland, off the northwestern coast of Europe; capital, London. The arrival of St. Augustine of Canterbury and a band of monks in 597 marked the beginning of evangelization. Real organization of the Church took place some years after the Synod of Whitby, held in 663. Heavy losses were sustained in the wake of the Danish invasion in the 780's, but recovery starting from the time of Alfred the Great and dating especially from the middle of the 10th century led to Christianization of the whole country and close Church-state relations. The Norman Conquest of 1066 opened the Church in England to European influence. The 13th century was climactic, but decline had already set in by 1300 when the country had an all-time high of 17,000 religious. In the 14th century, John Wycliff presaged the Protestant Reformation. Henry VIII, failing in 1529 to gain annulment of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon, refused to acknowledge papal authority over the Church in England, had himself proclaimed its head, suppressed all houses of religious, and persecuted persons — Sts. Thomas More and John Fisher, among others — for not subscribing to the Oath of Supremacy and Act of Succession. He held the line on other-than-papal doctrine, however, until his death in 1547. Doctrinal aberrations were introduced during the reign of Edward VI (1547-53), through the Order of Communion, two books of Common Prayer, and the Articles of the Established Church. Mary Tudor's attempted Catholic restoration (1553-58) was a disaster, resulting in the deaths of more than 300 Protestants. Elizabeth (1558-1603) firmed up the Established Church with formation of a hierarchy, legal enactments and multi-phased persecution. One hundred and 11 priests and 62 lay persons were among the casualties of persecution during the underground Catholic revival which followed the return to England of missionary priests from France and The Lowlands. Several periods of comparative toleration ensued after Elizabeth's death. The first of several apostolic vicariates was established in 1685; this form of church government was maintained until the restoration of the hierarchy and diocesan organization in 1850. The revolution of 1688 and subsequent developments to about 1781 subjected Catholics to a wide variety of penal laws and disabilities in religious, civic and social life. The situation began to improve in 1791, and from 1801 Parliament frequently considered proposals for the repeal of penal laws against Catholics. The Act of Emancipation restored citizenship rights to Catholics in 1829. Restrictions remained in force for some time afterwards, however, on public religious worship and activity. The hierarchy was restored in 1850. Since then the Catholic Church, existing side by side with the Established Churches of England and Scotland, has followed a general pattern of growth and development. Great Britain established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1982. (See Index for papal visit to Great Britain.)

Archd., 4; dioc., 15; ap. ex., 1; card., 1; abp., 3; bp., 34; parishes, 2,421; priests, 5,988 (3,940 dioc., 2,048 rel.); sem., 475; p.d., 54; bros., 706; srs., 11,074; bap., 73,976; Caths., 4,129,000 (8.6%); tot. pop., 48,100,000.

Equatorial Guinea: Republic on the west coast of Africa, consisting of Rio Muni on the mainland and the islands of Fernando Po and Annobon in the Gulf of Guinea: capital, Malabo (Santa Isabel). Evangelization began in 1841. The country became independent of Spain in 1968. The Church was severely repressed during the 11-year rule of Pres. Macias (Masie) Nguema. Developments since his overthrow (August 1979) indicated some measure of improvement. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1981. (See Index for papal visit to Equatorial Guinea.)

Dioc., 2; bp., 1 (nat., restored to his see of Bata, August, 1980); parishes, 37; priests, 39 (14 dioc., 25 rel.); sem., 17; bros., 19; srs., 138; bap., 5,402; Caths., 310,000; tot. pop., 363,000.

Estonia: Baltic republic forcibly absorbed by the U.S.S.R. in 1941; capital Tallinn. Ca-

tholicism was introduced in the 11th and 12th centuries. Jurisdiction over the area was made directly subject to the Holy See in 1215. Lutheran penetration was general in the Reformation period and Russian Orthodox influence was strong from early in the 18th century until 1917 when independence was attained. The first of several apostolic administrators was appointed in 1924. The small Catholic community was hard hit during and since Russian occupation in 1941. The Russian takeover of Estonia has not been recognized by the Holy See or the United States.

Ethiopia (Abyssinia): Constitutional monarchy in northeast Africa; capital, Addis Ababa. The country was evangelized by missionaries from Egypt in the fourth century and had a bishop by about 340. Following the lead of its parent body, the Egyptian (Coptic) Church, the Church in the area succumbed to the Monophysite heresy in the sixth century. Catholic influence was negligible for centuries. An ordinariate for the Ethiopian Rite was established in Eritrea in 1930. An apostolic delegation was set up in Addis Ababa in 1937 and several jurisdictions were organized, some under the Congregation for the Oriental Churches and others under the Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples. Most of the Catholics in the country are in the former Italian colony of Eritrea. Ethiopia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 2; v.a., 4; p.a., 2; abp., 1; bp., 6; parishes, 202; priests, 535 (166 dioc., 369 rel.); sem. 158; p.d., 1; bros., 132; srs., 862; bap., 13,955; Caths., 210,000 (.7%); tot. pop., 31,070,000.

Falkland Islands: British colony off the southern tip of South America; capital, Stanley. The islands are called Islas Malvinas by Argentina which also claims sovereignty.

P.a., 1; parish, 1; priests, 2 (rel.); bap., 3; Caths., 200; tot. pop., 1,900.

Faroe Islands: Self-governing island group in North Atlantic; Danish possession. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Copenhagen diocese. Catholics number about 100. Total pop., 44,000.

Fiji: Independent member of the British Commonwealth, 100 inhabited islands in the southwest Pacific; capital, Suva. Marist missionaries began work in 1844 after Methodism had been firmly established. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1863. The hierarchy was established in 1966. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1978.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 33; priests, 85 (16 dioc., 69 rel.); sem., 42; bros., 52; srs., 257; bap., 1,950; Caths., 54,000 (8.5%); tot. pop., 631,000.

Finland: Republic in northern Europe; capital, Helsinki. Swedes evangelized the country in the 12th century. The Reformation swept the country, resulting in the prohibition of Catholicism in 1595, general reorganization of ecclesiastical life and affairs, and dominance of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Catholics were given religious liberty in 1781 but missionaries and conversions were forbidden by law. The first Finnish priest since the Reformation was ordained in 1903 in Paris. A vicariate apostolic for Finland was erected in 1920. A law on religious liberty, enacted in 1923, banned the foundation of monasteries. Finland maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 5; priests, 17 (1 dioc., 16 rel.); bros., 2; srs., 31; bap., 77; Caths., 3,221 (.06%); tot. pop., 4,780,000.

France: Republic in western Europe; capital, Paris. Christianity was known around Lyons by the middle of the second century. By 250 there were 30 bishoprics. The hierarchy reached a fair degree of organization by the end of the fourth century. Vandals and Franks subsequently invaded the territory and caused barbarian turmoil and doctrinal problems because of their Arianism. The Frankish nation was converted following the baptism of Clovis about 496. Christianization was complete by some time in the seventh century. From then on the Church, its leaders and people, figured in virtually every important development — religious, cultural, political and social — through the periods of the Carolingians, feudalism, the Middle Ages and monarchies to the end of the 18th century. The great University of Paris became one of the intellectual centers of the 13th century. Churchmen and secular rulers were involved with developments surrounding the Avignon residence of the popes and curia from 1309 until near the end of the 14th century and with the disastrous Western Schism that followed. Strong currents of Gallicanism and conciliarism ran through ecclesiastical and secular circles in France; the former was an ideology and movement to restrict papal control of the Church in the country, the latter sought to make the pope subservient to a general council. Calvinism invaded the country about the middle of the 16th century and won a strong body of converts. Jansenism with its rigorous spirit and other aberrations appeared in the next century, to be followed by the highly influential Enlightenment. The Revolution which started in 1789 and was succeeded by the Napoleonic period completely changed the status of the Church, taking a toll of numbers by persecution and defection and disenfranchising the Church in practically every way. Throughout the 19th century the Church was caught up in the whirl of imperial and republican developments and made the victim of official hostility, popular indifference and liberal opposition. In this century, the Church has struggled with problems involving the heritage of the Revolution and its aftermath, the alienation of intellectuals, liberalism, the estrangement of the

working classes because of the Church's former identification with the ruling class, and the massive needs of contemporary society. France maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 18; dioc., 75; prel., 1; ap. ex., 2; ord., 1; card., 7; abp., 16; bp., 102; parishes, 38,391; priests, 38,876 (31,481 dioc., 7,395 rel.); sem., 1,278; p.d., 108; bros., 5,333; srs., 87,044; bap., 513,501; Caths., 45,503,000 (84.7%); tot. pop., 53,710,000.

Gabon: Republic on the west coast of Equatorial Africa; capital, Libreville. Sporadic missionary effort took place before 1881 when effective evangelization began. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Gabon maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit to Gabon.)

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 4 (nat.); parishes, 60; priests, 117 (30 dioc., 87 rel.); sem., 17; p.d., 1; bros., 39; srs., 149; bap., 7,911; Caths., 435,000 (57.9%); tot. pop., 750,300.

Gambia, The: Republic (1970) on the northwestern coast of Africa, smallest state in Africa, member of the British Commonwealth; capital, Banjui. The country was under the jurisdiction of a vicariate apostolic until 1931. The hierarchy was established in 1957. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1978.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 3; priests, 18 (rel.); sem. 7 (dioc.); bros., 3; srs., 22; bap., 622; Caths., 13,000 (2.2%); tot. pop., 600,000.

Germany: Country in northern Europe partitioned in 1949 into the Communist German Democratic Republic in the East (capital, East Berlin) and the German Federal Republic in the West (capital, Bonn). Christianity was introduced in the third century, if not earlier. Trier, which became a center for missionary activity, had a bishop by 400. Visigoth invaders introduced Arianism in the fifth century but were converted in the seventh century by the East Franks, Celtic and other missionaries. St. Boniface, the apostle of Germany, established real ecclesiastical organization in the eighth century. The Church had great influence during the Carolingian period. Bishops from that time onward began to act in dual roles as pastors and rulers, a state of affairs which led inevitably to confusion and conflict in Church-state relations and perplexing problems of investiture. The Church developed strength and vitality through the Middle Ages but succumbed to abuses which antedated and prepared the ground for the Reformation. Luther's actions from 1517 made Germany a confessional battleground. Religious strife continued until conclusion of the Peace of Westphalia at the end of the Thirty Years' War in 1648. Nearly a century earlier the Peace of Augsburg (1555) had been designed, without success, to assure a degree of tranquillity by recognizing the legitimacy of different religious confessions in different states, depending on the decisions of princes. The implicit principle that princes should control the churches emerged in practice into the absolutism and Josephinism of subsequent years. St. Peter Canisius and his fellow Jesuits spearheaded a Counter Reformation in the second half of the 16th century. Before the end of the century, however, 70 per cent of the population of north and central Germany were Lutheran. Calvinism also had established a strong presence. The Church gained internal strength in a defensive position. Through much of the 19th century, however, its influence was eclipsed by Protestant intellectuals and other influences. It suffered some impoverishment also as a result of shifting boundaries and the secularization of property shortly after 1800. It came under direct attack in the Kulturkampf of the 1870's but helped to generate the opposition which resulted in a dampening of the campaign of Bismarck against it. Despite action by Catholics on the social front and other developments, discrimination against the Church spilled over into the 20th century and lasted beyond World War I. Catholics in politics struggled with others to pull the country through numerous postwar crises. The dissolution of the Center Party, agreed to by the bishops in 1933 without awareness of the ultimate consequences, contributed negatively to the rise of Hitler to supreme power. Church officials protested the Nazi anti-Church and anti-Semitic actions, but to no avail. After World War II Christian leadership had much to do with the recovery of Western Germany. East Germany, gone Communist under Russian auspices, initiated a program of control and repression of the Church in 1948 and 1949. With no prospect of success for measures designed to split bishops, priests, religious and lay persons, the regime has concentrated most of its attention on mind control, especially of the younger generation, by the elimination of religious schools, curtailment of freedom for religious instruction and formation, severe restriction of the religious press, and the substitution since the mid-50's of youth initiation and Communist ceremonies for the rites of baptism, confirmation, marriage, and funerals. Bishops are generally forbidden to travel outside the Republic. The number of priests is decreasing, partly because of reduced seminary enrollments ordered by the government since 1958. In 1973, the Vatican appointed three apostolic administrators and one auxiliary (all titular bishops) for the areas of three West German dioceses located in East Germany. West Germany maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

West Germany: Archd., 5; dioc., 16 (also part of the Berlin diocese); ap., ex., 1; card., 4; abp., 5; bp., 58; parishes, 11,851; priests,

23,547 (17,353 dioc., 6,194 rel.); sem., 2,550; p.d., 721; bros., 3,247; srs., 62,730; bap., 253,756; Caths., 28,564,000 (46.4%); tot. pop., 61,561,000.

East Germany: Dioc., 2 (Dresden-Meissen and Berlin, since most of its territory ies in East Germany); a.a., 1 (Gorlitz; there are also 3 territories with apostolic administrators); bp., 10 (includes Berlin bishop who resides in eastern portion of diocese); parishes, 920; priests, 1,516 (1,278 dioc., 238 rel.); sem., 145; p.d., 37; bros., 50; srs., 2,986; bap., 7,379; Caths., 1,268,000 (7.5%); tot. pop., 16,737,000.

Ghana: Republic on the western coast of Africa, bordering on the Gulf of Guinea, member of the British Commonwealth; capital, Accra. Priests visited the country in 1482, 11 years after discovery by the Portuguese, but missionary effort — hindered by the slave trade and other factors — was slight until 1880 when systematic evangelization began. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1879. The hierarchy was established in 1950. Ghana maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 7; abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 7 (nat.); parishes, 202; priests, 455 (194 dioc., 261 rel.); sem., 243; bros., 137; srs., 456; bap., 39,523; Caths., 1,365,000 (11.9%); tot. pop., 11,450,000.

Gibraltar: British colony on the tip of the Spanish Peninsula on the Mediterranean. Evangelization took place after the Moors were driven out near the end of the 15th century. The Church was hindered by the British who acquired the colony in 1713. Most of the Catholics were, and are, Spanish and Italian immigrants and their descendants. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1817. The diocese was erected in 1910.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 5; priests, 12 (dioc.); sem., 3; srs., 23; bap., 328; Caths., 22,000 (66.6%); tot. pop., 33,000.

Greece, including Crete: Kingdom in southeastern Europe on the Balkan Peninsula; capital, Athens. St. Paul preached the Gospel at Athens and Corinth on his second missionary journey and visited the country again on his third tour. Other Apostles may have passed through also. Two bishops from Greece attended the First Council of Nicaea. After the division of the Roman Empire, the Church remained Eastern in rite and later broke ties with Rome as a result of the schism of 1054. A Latin-Rite jurisdiction was set up during the period of the Latin Empire of Constantinople, 1204-1261, but crumbled afterwards. Unity efforts of the Council of Florence had poor results. The country now has Greek Catholic and Latin jurisdictions. The Greek Orthodox Church is predominant. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1980.

Archd., 4; dioc., 4; v.a., 1; ap. ex., 1; ord., 1; abp., 3; bp., 1; parishes, 72; priests, 113 (60 dioc., 53 rel.); sem., 6; bros., 42; srs., 156; bap., 363; Caths., 48,000 (.5%); tot. pop., 9,506,000.

Greenland (Kalaalit Nunaat): Danish island province northeast of North America; granted self rule in 1979; capital, Nuuk (Godthaab). Catholicism was introduced about 1000. The first diocese was established in 1124 and a line of bishops dated from then until 1537. The first known churches in the western hemisphere, dating from about the 11th century, were on Greenland; the remains of 19 have been unearthed. The departure of Scandinavians and spread of the Reformation reduced the Church to nothing. The Moravian Brethren evangelized the Eskimos from the 1720's to 1901. By 1930 the Danish Church — Evangelical Lutheran — was in full possession. Since 1930 priests have been in Greenland, which is part of the Copenhagen diocese. There are about 60 Catholics in the area.

Grenada: Independent island state in the West Indies; capital, St. George's. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 20; priests, 22 (7 dioc., 15 rel.); sem., 8; p.d., 1; bros., 8; srs., 22; bap., 1,219; Caths., 71,000 (62.2%); tot. pop., 114,000.

Guadeloupe: French overseas department in the Leeward Islands of the West Indies; capital, Basse-Terre. Catholicism was introduced in the islands in the 16th century.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 46; priests, 77 (41 dioc., 36 rel.); sem., 5; bros., 5; srs., 198; bap., 5,073; Caths., 299,000 tot. pop., 330,000.

Guam: Outlying area of U.S. in the southwest Pacific; capital, Agana. The first Mass was offered in the Mariana Islands in 1521. The islands were evangelized by the Jesuits, from 1668, and other missionaries. The first native Micronesian bishop was ordained in 1970.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 27; priests, 47 (17 dioc., 30 rel.); sem., 15 (includes Marianas and Wake Island); p.d., 7; bros., 7; srs., 125; bap., 1,874; Caths., 112,000; (93%); tot. pop., 120,000. (Figures are for Island of Guam, except where indicated. See Marianas.)

Guatemala: Republic in Central America; capital, Guatemala City. Evangelization dates from the beginning of Spanish occupation in 1524. The first diocese, for all Central American territories administered by the captaincy general of Guatemala, was established in 1534. The country became independent in 1839, following annexation to Mexico in 1821, secession in 1823 and membership in the Central American Federation from 1825. In 1870, a government installed by a liberal revolution repudiated the concordat of 1853 and took active measures against the Church. Separation of Church and state was decreed; religious orders were suppressed and their

property seized; priests and religious were exiled; schools were secularized. Full freedom was subsequently granted. The country has been in a virtual state of civil war in recent years, with violence and repression directed at all segments of the population. Since 1976, at least nine priests were reported missing or killed. Guatemala maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 8; prel., 2; a.a., 2; card., 1; bp., 14; parishes, 339; priests, 699 (206 dioc., 493 rel.); sem., 244; p.d., 3; bros., 136; srs., 1,191; bap., 179,703; Caths. 6,070,000 (83.6%); tot. pop. 7,260,000.

Guiana, French (Cayenne): French overseas department on the northeast coast of South America; capital, Cayenne. Catholicism was introduced in the 17th century. The Cayenne diocese was established in 1956.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 28; priests, 31 (9 dioc., 22 rel.); bros., 2; srs., 104; bap., 1,355; Caths., 52,000; tot. pop., 66,000.

Guinea: Republic on the west coast of Africa; capital, Conakry. Occasional missionary work followed exploration by the Portuguese about the middle of the 15th century; organized effort dates from 1877. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Following independence from France in 1958, Catholic schools were nationalized, youth organizations banned and missionaries restricted. Foreign missionaries were expelled in 1967. Archbishop Tchidimbo of Conakry, sentenced to life imprisonment in 1971 on a charge of conspiring to overthrow the government, was released in August, 1979; he resigned his see. Guinea has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; p.a., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 28; priests, 20 (18 dioc., 2 rel.); sem., 14 (dioc.); bros., 1; srs., 22; bap., 914; Caths., 49,000 (.9%); tot. pop., 5,010,000.

Guinea-Bissau (formerly Portuguese Guinea): Independent state on the west coast of Africa; capital, Bissau. Catholicism was introduced in the second half of the 15th century but limited missionary work, hampered by the slave trade, had meager results. Missionary work in this century dates from 1933. A prefecture apostolic was established in 1955 (made a diocese in 1977). Guinea-Bissau has an apostolic delegate.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 15; priests, 40 (rel); sem., 4; bros., 11; srs., 29; bap., 612; Caths., 47,000; tot. pop., 638,000.

Guyana: Republic on the northern coast of South America; capital, Georgetown. In 1899 the Catholic Church and other churches were given equal status with the Church of England and the Church of Scotland, which had sole rights up to that time. Most of the Catholics are Portuguese. The Georgetown diocese was established in 1956, 10 years before Guyana became independent of England. The first native bishop was appointed in 1971. Schools were nationalized in 1976. Increased government interference was reported in 1980-81. The Catholic newspaper was forced to close and missionaries were denied access to certain areas.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 23; priests, 59 (6 dioc., 53 rel.); sem., 5; bros., 5; srs., 53; bap., 1,929; Caths., 101,000 (11.4%); tot. pop., 880,000.

Haiti: Caribbean republic on the western third of Hispaniola adjacent to the Dominican Republic; capital, Port-au-Prince. Evangelization followed discovery by Columbus in 1492. Capuchins and Jesuits did most of the missionary work in the 18th century. From 1804, when independence was declared, until 1860, the country was in schism. Relations were regularized by a concordat concluded in 1860, when an archdiocese and four dioceses were established. Factors hindering the development of the Church have been a shortage of native clergy, inadequate religious instruction and the prevalence of voodoo. Political upheavals in the 1960's had serious effects on the Church. Haiti maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; abp., 1; bp., 6; parishes, 186; priests, 405 (195 dioc., 210 rel.); sem., 139; bros., 239; srs., 900; bap., 104,472; Caths., 4,969,000 (83.4%); tot. pop. 5,955,230.

Honduras: Republic in Central America; capital, Tegucigalpa. Evangelization preceded establishment of the first diocese in the 16th century. Under Spanish rule and after independence from 1823, the Church held a favored position until 1880 when equal legal status was given to all religions. Harassment of priests and nuns working among peasants and Salvadorean refugees was reported in recent years. Honduras maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; prel., 1; abp., 1; bp., 6; parishes, 125; priests, 236 (65 dioc., 171 rel.); sem., 26; bros., 22; srs., 359; bap., 108,410; Caths., 3,536,000 (95.8%); tot. pop., 3,690,000.

Hong Kong: British crown colony at the mouth of the Canton River, adjacent to the southeast Chinese province of Kwangtung. A prefecture apostolic was established in 1841. Members of the Pontifical Institute for Foreign Missions began work there in 1858. The Hong Kong diocese was erected in 1946.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 54; priests, 367 (74 dioc., 293 rel.); sem., 14; bros., 93; srs., 833; bap., 4,967; Caths., 260,000 (5.1%); tot. pop., 5,070,000.

Hungary: People's republic in east central Europe; capital, Budapest. The early origins of Christianity in the country, whose territory was subject to a great deal of change, is not known. Magyars accepted Christianity about the end of the 10th century. St. Stephen I (d. 1038) promoted its spread and helped to organize some of its historical dioceses. Bishops early became influential in politics as well as

in the Church. For centuries the country served as a buffer for the Christian West against barbarians from the East, notably the Mongols in the 13th century. Religious orders, whose foundations started from the 1130's, provided the most effective missionaries, pastors and teachers. Outstanding for years were the Franciscans and Dominicans; the Jesuits were noted for their work in the Counter-Reformation from the second half of the 16th century onwards. Hussites and Waldensians prepared the way for the Reformation which struck at almost the same time as the Turks. The Reformation made considerable progress after 1526, resulting in the conversion of large numbers to Lutheranism and Calvinism by the end of the century. Most of them or their descendants returned to the Church later, but many Magyars remained staunch Calvinists. Turks repressed the churches, Protestant as well as Catholic, during a reign of 150 years but they managed to survive. Domination of the Church was one of the objectives of government policy during the reigns of Maria Theresa and Joseph II in the second half of the 18th century; their Josephinism affected Church-state relations until the first World War. More than 100,000 Eastern Rite schismatics were reunited with Rome about the turn of the 18th century. Secularization increased in the second half of the 19th century, which also witnessed the birth of many new Catholic organizations and movements to influence life in the nation and the Church. Catholics were involved in the social chaos and anti-religious atmosphere of the years following World War I, struggling with their compatriots for religious as well as political survival. After World War II Communist strength, which had manifested itself with less intensity earlier in the century, was great long before it forced the legally elected president out of office in 1947 and imposed a Soviet type of constitution on the country in 1949. The campaign against the Church started with the disbanding of Catholic organizations in 1946. In 1948, "Caritas," the Catholic charitable organization, was taken over and all Catholic schools, colleges and institutions were suppressed. Interference in church administration and attempts to split the bishops preceded the arrest of Cardinal Mindszenty on Dec. 26, 1948, and his sentence to life imprisonment in 1949. (He was free for a few days during the unsuccessful uprising of 1956. He then took up residence at the U.S. Embassy in Budapest where he remained until September, 1971, when he was permitted to leave the country. He died in 1975 in Vienna.) In 1950, religious orders and congregations were suppressed and 10,000 religious were interned. At least 30 priests and monks were assassinated, jailed or deported. About 4,000 priests and religious were confined in jail or concentration camps. The government sponsored a national "Progressive Catholic" church and captive organizations for priests and "Catholic Action," which attracted only a small minority. Signs were clear in 1965 and 1966 that a 1964 agreement with the Holy See regarding episcopal appointments had settled nothing. Six bishops were appointed by the Holy See and some other posts were filled, but none of the prelates were free from government surveillance and harassment. Four new bishops were appointed by the Holy See in January and ordained in Budapest in February, 1969; three elderly prelates resigned their sees. Shortly thereafter, peace priests complained that the "too Roman" new bishops would not deal with them. Talks between Vatican and Hungarian representatives during the past several years have resulted in the appointment of bishops to fill all of Hungary's 11 residential sees.

Archd., 3; dioc., 8; abb., 1; ap. ex., 1; card, 1; abp., 4; bp., 13; parishes, 2,266; priests, 3,203 (3,126 dioc., 77 rel.); sem., 270; srs., 52; bap., 83,830; Caths., 6,573,000 (61.3%); tot. pop., 10,710,000.

Iceland: Island republic between Norway and Greenland; capital, Reykjavik. Irish hermits were there in the eighth century. Missionaries subsequently evangelized the island and Christianity was officially accepted about 1000. The first bishop was ordained in 1056. The Black Death had dire effects and spiritual decline set in during the 15th century. Lutheranism was introduced from Denmark between 1537 and 1552 and made the official religion. Some Catholic missionary work was done in the 19th century. Religious freedom was granted to the few Catholics in 1874. A vicariate was erected in 1929 (made a diocese in 1968). Iceland maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 2; priests, 7 (2 dioc., 5 rel.); sem., 6; srs., 38; bap., 18; Caths., 2,000; tot. pop., 229,000.

India: Republic on the subcontinent of south central Asia, member of the British Commonwealth; capital, New Delhi. Long-standing tradition credits the Apostle Thomas with the introduction of Christianity in the Kerala area. Evangelization followed the establishment of Portuguese posts and the conquest of Goa in 1510. Jesuits, Franciscans, Dominicans, Augustinians and members of other religious orders figured in the early missionary history. An archdiocese for Goa, with two suffragan sees, was set up in 1558. Five provincial councils were held between 1567 and 1606. The number of Catholics in 1572 was estimated to be 280,000. This figure rose to 800,000 in 1700 and declined to 500,000 in 1800. Missionaries had some difficulties with the British East India Co. which exercised virtual government control from 1757 to 1858. They also had trouble because of a conflict

that developed between policies of the Portuguese government, which pressed its rights of patronage in episcopal and clerical appointments, and the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, which sought greater freedom of action in the same appointments. This struggle eventuated in the schism of Goa between 1838 and 1857. In 1886, when the number of Catholics was estimated to be one million, the hierarchy for India and Ceylon was restored. Jesuits contributed greatly to the development of Catholic education from the second half of the 19th century. A large percentage of the Catholic population is located around Goa and Kerala and farther south. The country is predominantly Hindu. India maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. So-called anti-conversion laws in effect in several states have had a restrictive effect on pastoral ministry and social service.

Patriarchate, 1 (titular of East Indies); archd., 19; dioc., 88; p.a., 2; card., 2; abp., 17; bp., 94; parishes, 5,037; priests, 11,733 (6,828 dioc., 4,905 rel.); sem., 4,995; p.d., 26; bros., 2,994; srs., 50,936; bap., 297,603; Caths., 10,528,000 (1.5%); tot. pop., 683,810,000. (Catholic and total population figures are from 1981 Bulletin of Indian Episcopal Conference as reported in Fides.)

Indonesia: Republic southeast of Asia, consisting of some 3,000 islands including Kalimantan (most of Borneo), Sulawesi (Celebes), Java, the Lesser Sundas, Moluccas, Sumatra, Timor and West Irian (Irian Jaya, western part of New Guinea); capital, Jakarta. Evangelization by the Portuguese began about 1511. St. Francis Xavier, greatest of the modern missionaries, spent some 14 months in the area. Christianity was strongly rooted in some parts of the islands by 1600. Islam's rise to dominance began at this time. The Dutch East Indies Co., which gained effective control in the 17th century, banned evangelization by Catholic missionaries for some time but Dutch secular and religious priests managed to resume the work. A vicariate of Batavia for all the Dutch East Indies was set up in 1841. About 90 per cent of the population is Moslem. The hierarchy was established in 1961. Indonesia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 7; dioc., 26; card., 1; abp., 5; bp., 28; parishes, 417; priests, 1,715 (218 dioc., 1,497 rel.); sem., 1,037; p.d., 8; bros., 766; srs., 4,118; bap., 161,713; Caths., 3,390,000 (2.2%); tot. pop., 151,890,000. (Statistics for former Portuguese Timor which was annexed by Indonesia in 1976 are listed separately; see Timor, Eastern.)

Iran: Constitutional monarchy in southwestern Asia, between the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf; capital, Teheran. Some of the earliest Christian communities were established in this area outside the (then) Roman Empire. They suffered persecution in the fourth century and were then cut off from the outside world. Nestorianism was generally professed in the late fifth century. Islam became dominant after 640. Some later missionary work was attempted but without success. Religious liberty was granted in 1834, but Catholics were the victims of a massacre in 1918. Islam is the religion of perhaps 98 per cent of the population. In 1964 the country had 100,000 Monophysites, the largest group of Christians, and some 20,000 Nestorians. Catholics belong to the Latin, Armenian and Chaldean rites. Iran (Persia until 1935) maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 4; dioc., 2; abp., 3; bp., 1; parishes, 26; priests, 32 (13 dioc., 19 rel.); sem., 3; p.d., 10; bros., 2; srs., 45, bap., 242; Caths., 19,000 (.05%); tot. pop., 37,450,000.

Iraq: Republic in southwestern Asia, between Iran and Saudi Arabia; capital, Baghdad. Some of the earliest Christian communities were established in the area, whose history resembles that of Iran. Catholics belong to the Armenian, Chaldean, Latin and Syrian rites; Chaldeans are most numerous. Islam is the religion of some 90 per cent of the population. Iraq maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 1; archd., 9; dioc., 5; patriarch, 1; abp., 9; bp., 4; parishes, 107; priests, 152 (122 dioc., 30 rel.); sem., 15; p.d., 4; bros., 26; srs., 224; bap., 5,609; Caths., 378,000; tot. pop., 13,080,000.

Ireland: Republic in the British Isles; capital, Dublin. St. Patrick, who is venerated as the apostle of Ireland, evangelized parts of the island for some years after the middle of the fifth century. Conversion of the island was not accomplished, however, until the seventh century or later. Celtic monks were the principal missionaries. The Church was organized along monastic lines at first, but a movement developed in the 11th century for the establishment of jurisdiction along episcopal lines. By that time many Roman usages had been adopted. The Church gathered strength during the period from the Norman Conquest of England to the reign of Henry VIII despite a wide variety of rivalries, wars, and other disturbances. Henry introduced an age of repression of the faith which continued for many years under several of his successors. The Irish suffered from proscription of the Catholic faith, economic and social disabilities, subjection to absentee landlords and a plantation system designed to keep them from owning property, and actual persecution which took an uncertain toll of lives up until about 1714. Most of those living in the northern part of Ireland became Anglican and Presbyterian in the 1600's but the south remained strong in faith. Some penal laws remained in force until emancipation in 1829. Nearly 100 years later Ireland was divided by two enactments which made Northern Ire-

land, consisting of six counties, part of the United Kindgom (1920) and gave dominion status to the Irish Free State, made up of the other 26 counties (1922). This state (Eire, in Gaelic) was proclaimed the Republic of Ireland in 1949. The Catholic Church predominates but religious freedom is guaranteed for all. Ireland maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 4; dioc., 22; card., 1; abp., 3; bp., 28; parishes, 1,301; priests, 6,156 (3,740 dioc., 2,416 rel.); sem., 1,149; bros., 1,941; srs., 12,637; bap.. 85,148 (preceding figures include Northern Ireland); Caths., 3,135,000 (93%); tot. pop., 3,367,000.

Ireland, Northern: Part of the United Kingdom, it consists of six of the nine counties of Ulster in the northeast corner of Ireland; capital, Belfast. History is given under Ireland, above. For recent developments, see Index.

Caths. (approx.), 505,000 (32%); tot. pop., 1,540,000 (other statistics are included in Ireland).

Israel: Parliamentary democracy in the Middle East, at the eastern end of the Mediterranean; capitals, Jerusalem and Tel Aviv (diplomatic). Israel was the birthplace of Christianity, the site of the first Christian communities. Some persecution was suffered in the early Christian era and again during the several hundred years of Roman control. Moslems conquered the territory in the seventh century and, except for the period of the Kingdom of Jerusalem established by Crusaders, remained in control most of the time up until World War I. The Church survived in the area, sometimes just barely, but it did not prosper greatly or show any notable increase in numbers. The British took over the protectorate of the area after World War I. Partition into Israel for the Jews and Palestine for the Arabs was approved by the United Nations in 1947. War broke out a year later with the proclamation of the Republic of Israel. The Israelis won the war and 50 percent more territory than they had originally been ceded. War broke out again for six days in June, 1967, and in October, 1973, resulting in a Middle East crisis which persists to the present time. Caught in the middle of the conflict are hundreds of thousands of dispossessed Palestinian refugees. Judaism is the faith professed by about 85 percent of the inhabitants; approximately one-third of them are considered observants. Most of the Arab minority are Moslems. The Acre archdiocese for Melkites is situated in Israel. Maronites are subject to the bishop of Tyr, Lebanon. Latins are under the jurisdiction of the Roman patriarchate of Jerusalem. Israel has an apostolic delegate. The *1980 Statistical Yearbook of the Church* reported a Catholic population of 147,000 in a total population of 3,870,000.

Italy: Republic in southern Europe; capital, Rome. A Christian community was formed early at Rome, probably by the middle of the first century. St. Peter established his see there. He and St. Paul suffered death for the faith there in the 60s. The early Christians were persecuted at various times there, as in other parts of the empire, but the Church developed in numbers and influence, gradually spreading out from towns and cities in the center and south to rural areas and the north. Organization, in the process of formation in the second century, developed greatly between the fifth and eighth centuries. By the latter date the Church had already come to grips with serious problems, including doctrinal and disciplinary disputes that threatened the unity of faith, barbarian invasions, and the need for the pope and bishops to take over civil responsibilities because of imperial default. The Church has been at the center of life on the peninsula throughout the centuries. It emerged from underground in 313, with the Edict of Milan, and rose to a position of prestige and lasting influence. It educated and converted the barbarians, preserved culture through the early Middle Ages and passed it on to later times, suffered periods of decline and gained strength through recurring reforms, engaged in military combat for political reasons and intellectual combat for the preservation and development of doctrine, saw and patronized the development of the arts, experienced all human strengths and weaknesses in its members, knew triumph and the humiliation of failure. For long centuries, from the fourth to the 19th, the Church was a temporal as well as spiritual power. This temporal aspect complicated its history in Italy. Since the 1870's, however, when the Papal States were annexed by the Kingdom of Italy, the history became simpler — but remained complicated — as the Church, shorn of temporal power, began to find new freedom for the fulfillment of its spiritual mission. Italy maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 1; archd., 57; dioc., 210; prel., 4; abb., 9; card., 33; abp., 47; bp. (approx.), 200; parishes, 28,618; priests, 63,729 (40,649 dioc., 23,080 rel.); sem., 5,076; p.d., 210; bros., 6,626; srs., 146,182; bap., 691,558; Caths., 55,620,000 (97.5%); tot. pop., 57,040,000.

Ivory Coast: Republic in western Africa; capital, Abidjan. The Holy Ghost Fathers began systematic evangelization in 1895. The first native priests from the area were ordained in 1934. The hierarchy was set up in 1955. Ivory Coast maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 9 (2 new ones established in 1982); abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 10 (nat.); parishes, 155; priests, 427 (135 dioc., 292 rel.); sem., 71; p.d., 1; bros., 104; srs., 504; bap., 18,913; Caths., 766,000 (9.6%); tot. pop., 7,970,000.

Jamaica: Parliamentary democracy in the West Indies, member of the British Com-

monwealth; capital, Kingston. Franciscans and Dominicans evangelized the island from about 1512 until 1655. Missionary work was interrupted after the English took possession but was resumed by Jesuits about the turn of the 19th century. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1837. The hierarchy was established in 1967. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 30; priests, 109 (19 dioc., 90 rel.); sem., 4; p.d., 2; bros., 7; srs., 215; bap., 2,750; Caths., 198,000 (9%); tot. pop., 2,190,000.

Japan: Constitutional monarchy in the northwest Pacific; capital, Tokyo. Jesuits began evangelization in the middle of the 16th century and about 300,000 converts, most of them in Kyushu, were reported at the end of the century. The Nagasaki Martyrs were victims of persecution in 1597. Another persecution took some 4,000 lives between 1614 and 1651. Missionaries, banned for two centuries, returned about the middle of the 19th century and found Christian communities still surviving in Nagasaki and other places in Kyushu. A vicariate was organized in 1866. Religious freedom was guaranteed in 1889. The hierarchy was established in 1891. Japan maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 3; dioc., 13; p.a., 1; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 14; parishes, 758; priests, 1,973 (503 dioc., 1,470 rel.); sem., 200; p.d., 3; bros., 476; srs., 7,258; bap., 9,962; Caths., 398,000 (.3%); tot. pop., 116,780,000.

Jerusalem: The entire city, site of the first Christian community, has been under Israeli control since the Israeli-Arab war of June, 1967. There are two patriarchates in the city, Melkite and Latin. Jerusalem has an apostolic delegate.

Jordan: Constitutional monarchy in the Middle East; capital, Amman. Christianity there dates from apostolic times. Survival of the faith was threatened many times under the rule of Moslems from 636 and Ottoman Turks from 1517 to 1918, and in the Islamic Emirate of Trans-Jordan from 1918 to 1949. Since the creation of Israel, some 500,000 Palestinian refugees, some of them Christians, have been in Jordan. Islam is the state religion but religious freedom is guaranteed for all. Jordan has an apostolic delegate.

The Greek Melkite-Rite Archdiocese of Petra and Philadelphia is located in Jordan. Latin (Roman)-Rite Catholics are under the jurisdiction of the Latin patriarchate of Jerusalem.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 61; priests, 66 (52 dioc., 14 rel.); sem. 4; bros., 5; srs., 221; bap., 1,066; Caths., 76,000; tot. pop., 3,190,000.

Kashmir and Jammu: Statistics included in India.

Kenya: Republic in eastern Africa bordering on the Indian Ocean, member of the British Commonwealth; capital, Nairobi. Systematic evangelization by the Holy Ghost Fathers began in 1892, nearly 40 years after the start of work by Protestant missionaries. The hierarchy was established in 1953. Kenya maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 13; p.a., 1; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 13 (9 nat.); parishes, 341; priests, 879 (230 dioc., 649 rel.); sem., 501; p.d., 2; bros., 222; srs., 1,954; bap., 184,512; Caths., 3,101,000 (18%); tot. pop., 16,400,000.

Kiribati (Gilbert Islands): Former British colony in Oceania; became independent July 12, 1979; capital Bairiki on Tarawa. French Missionaries of the Sacred Heart began work in the islands in 1888. A vicariate for the islands was organized in 1897. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 21; priests, 18 (2 dioc., 16 rel.); sem., 5; bros., 2; srs., 45; bap., 470; Caths., 28,000; tot. pop., 57,000. (Statistics include Tuvalu.)

Korea: Peninsula in eastern Asia, east of China, divided into the (Communist) Democratic People's Republic in the North, formed May 1, 1948, with Pyongyang as its capital; and the Republic of Korea in the South, with Seoul as the capital. Some Catholics may have been in Korea before it became a "hermit kingdom" toward the end of the 16th century and closed its borders to foreigners. The real introduction to Catholicism came through lay converts in the last quarter of the 18th century. A priest arriving in the country in 1794 found 4,000 Catholics there who had never seen a priest. A vicariate was erected in 1831 but was not manned for several years thereafter. There were 15,000 Catholics by 1857. Four persecutions in the 19th century took a terrible toll; several thousands died in the last one, 1866-69. Freedom of religion was granted in 1883 when Korea opened its borders. Progress was made thereafter. The hierarchy was established in 1962. Since the war of 1950-1953, there have been no signs of Catholic life in the North, which has been blanketed by a news blackout. In July, 1972, both Koreas agreed to seek peaceful means of reunification. The South maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. Bishop Tji of Won Ju, South Korea, convicted and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in 1974 on a charge of inciting to rebellion, was released in February, 1975.

North Korea: Dioc., 2; abb., 1; bp., 1 (exiled); tot. pop., 17,900,000. No recent Catholic statistics available; there were an estimated 100,000 Catholics reported in 1969.

South Korea: Archd., 3; dioc., 11; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 13; parishes, 595; priests, 1,107 (797 dioc., 310 rel.); sem., 658; bros., 201; srs., 3,165; bap., 112,974; Caths. 1,268,000 (3.3%); tot. pop., 38,200,000.

Kuwait: Constitutional monarchy (sultanate or sheikdom) in southwest Asia bordering on the Persian Gulf. Remote Christian origins probably date to apostolic times. Islam is the predominant and official religion. Kuwait maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

V.a., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 4; priests, 9 (4 dioc., 5 rel.); srs., 31; bap., 581; Caths., 49,000; tot. pop., 1,360,000.

Laos: Constitutional monarchy in southeast Asia, surrounded by China, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Thailand and Burma; capital, Vientiane. Systematic evangelization by French missionaries started about 1881; earlier efforts ended in 1688. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1899 when there were 8,000 Catholics and 2,000 catechumens in the country. Most of the foreign missionaries were expelled following the communist takeover in 1975. Buddhism is the state religion. Laos has an apostolic delegate.

V.a., 4; bp., 3 (nat.). No statistics available. Catholics numbered 35,000 (1% of the total population) in 1974. Tot. pop. (1980), 3,720,000.

Latvia: Baltic republic forcibly absorbed by the U.S.S.R. in the early 1940s; capital, Riga. Catholicism was introduced late in the 12th century. Lutheranism became the dominant religion after 1530. Catholics were free to practice their faith during the long period of Russian control and during independence from 1918 to 1940. The relatively small Catholic community has been repressed since the start of Soviet occupation. The Russian takeover of Latvia has not been recognized by the Holy See or the United States.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; bp., 3 (none residential); parishes, 178; priests, 128 (119 dioc., 9 rel.); bap., 4,226; Caths., 248,000; tot. pop. 2,521,000.

Lebanon: Republic in the Middle East, north of Israel; capital, Beirut. Christianity, introduced in apostolic times, was firmly established by the end of the fourth century and has remained so despite heavy Moslem influence since early in the seventh century. The country is the center of the Maronite Rite. Lebanon maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

There are 18 ecclesiastical jurisdictions in Lebanon serving the following rites: Armenian (1 diocese); Chaldean (1 diocese); Roman (1 vicariate apostolic); Maronite (3 archdioceses and 5 dioceses); Greek Melkite (1 metropolitan see, 6 archdioceses); the Syrians are served by a patriarchal vicar. The patriarchs of Antioch of the Syrians, Antioch of the Maronites and Cilicia of the Armenians reside in Lebanon. Catholics, 1,215,000; tot. pop., 3,160,000.

Lesotho: Constitutional monarchy, an enclave in the southeastern part of the Republic of South Africa; capital, Maseru. Oblates of Mary Immaculate, the first Catholic missionaries in the area, started evangelization in 1862. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1894. The hierarchy was established in 1951. Lesotho maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 3 (nat.); parishes, 72; priests, 142 (22 dioc., 120 rel.); sem., 61; bros., 59; srs., 705; bap., 24,481; Caths., 571,000 (42.6%); tot. pop., 1,340,000.

Liberia: Republic in western Africa, bordering on the Atlantic; capital, Monrovia. Missionary work and influence, dating interruptedly from the 16th century, were slight before the Society of African Missions undertook evangelization in 1906. The hierarchy was established in 1982. Liberia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 45; priests, 48 (8 dioc., 40 rel.); sem., 21; p.d., 3; bros., 29; srs., 89; bap. 2,034; Caths., 36,000 (1.9%); tot. pop., 1,870,000.

Libya: Arab republic in northern Africa, on the Mediterranean between Egypt and Tunisia; capitals are Tripoli and Benghasi. Christianity was probably preached in the area at an early date but was overcome by the spread of Islam from the 630's. Islamization was complete by 1067 and there has been no Christian influence since then. The Catholics in the country belong to the foreign colony. Islam is the state religion. Libya has an apostolic delegate.

V.a., 3; p.a., 1; bp., 2; parishes, 3; priests, 14 (3 dioc., 11 rel.); srs., 147; bap., 61; Caths., 35,000 (1.1%); tot. pop., 2,980,000.

Liechtenstein: Constitutional monarchy in central Europe, in the Alps and on the Rhine between Switzerland and Austria; capital, Vaduz. Christianity in the country dates from the fourth century; the area has been under the jurisdiction of Chur, Switzerland, since about that time. The Reformation had hardly any influence in the country. Catholicism is the state religion but religious freedom for all is guaranteed by law.

Parishes, 10; priests, 32 (20 dioc., 12 rel); bros., 11; srs., 102; bap., 350; Caths., 24,000 (92%); tot. pop., 26,000.

Lithuania: Baltic republic forcibly absorbed and under Soviet domination since 1945; captial, Vilna (Vilnius). Catholicism was introduced in 1251 and two dioceses were established by 1260. Effective evangelization took place between 1385 and 1417, when Catholicism became the state religion. Losses to Lutheranism in the 16th century were overcome. Efforts of czars to "russify" the Church between 1795 and 1918 were strongly resisted. Concordat relations with the Vatican were established in 1927, nine years after independence from Russia and 13 years before the start of another kind of Russian control with the following results, among others: all

convents closed since 1940; four seminaries shut down; appointment to one seminary (Kaunas) only with government approval; priests restricted in pastoral ministry and subject to appointment by government officials; no religious services outside churches; no religious press; religious instruction banned; parish installations and activities controlled by directives enacted in 1976; two bishops — Msgr. Vincentas Sladkevicius and Msgr. Julijonas Steponavicius — forbidden to act as bishops and relegated to remote parishes since 1957 and 1961, respectively; arrest, imprisonment or detention in Siberia for four bishops, 185 priests, 275 lay persons between 1945 and 1955. Despite such developments and conditions, there remains a strong and vigorous underground Church in Lithuania, where the Soviet government finds its repressive potential limited by the solidarity of popular resistance. In July, 1982, two episcopal appointments were made: Rev. Antanas Vaicius was named titular bishop of Cubda and apostolic administrator of the Telsiai diocese and Klaipeda prelature; Bishop Vincentas Sladkevicius, titular bishop of Abora and auxiliary bishop of Kaisiadorys, was named apostolic administrator of that diocese. The Soviet takeover of Lithuania is not recognized by the Holy See or the United States.

Archd., 2 (Kaunas and Vilna, which includes territory in political confines of Poland); dioc., 4; prel., 1; bp., 5 (none residential); parishes 630; priests, 705 (696 dioc., 9 rel.); sem., 89; Caths., 2,522,000; tot. pop., 3,153,000.

Luxembourg: Constitutional monarchy in western Europe, between Belgium, Germany and France; capital, Luxembourg. Christianity, introduced in the fifth and sixth centuries, was firmly established by the end of the eighth century. A full-scale parish system was in existence in the ninth century. Monastic influence was strong until the Reformation, which had minimal influence in the country. The Church experienced some adverse influence from the currents of the French Revolution. Luxembourg maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 274; priests, 442 (348 dioc., 94 rel.); sem., 21; bros., 30; srs., 1,263; bap., 3,391; Caths. 346,000 (95%); tot. pop., 364,000.

Macao: Portuguese province in southeast Asia across the Pearl River estuary from Hong Kong. Christianity was introduced by the Jesuits in 1557. Diocese was established in 1576. Macao served as a base for missionary work in Japan and China.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 8; priests, 82 (46 dioc., 36 rel.); sem., 3; bros., 16; srs., 194; bap., 671; Caths., 39,000; tot. pop., 282,000.

Madagascar (Malagasy Republic): Republic off the eastern coast of Africa; capital, Antananarivo. Missionary efforts were generally fruitless from early in the 16th century until the Jesuits were permitted to start open evangelization about 1845. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1850 and a vicariate apostolic in the north was placed in charge of the Holy Ghost Fathers in 1898. There were 100,000 Catholics by 1900. The first native bishop was ordained in 1936. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Madagascar maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 3; dioc., 14; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 15 (14 nat.); parishes, 222; priests, 674 (149 dioc., 525 rel.); sem., 140; bros., 369; srs., 1,785; bap., 72,847; Caths., 1,994,000 (22.2%); tot. pop. 8,740,000.

Madeira Islands: Portuguese province, an archipelago 340 miles west of the northwestern coast of Africa; capital, Funchal. Catholicism has had a continuous history since the first half of the 15th century. Statistics are included in those for Portugal.

Malawi: Republic in the interior of eastern Africa, member of the British Commonwealth; capital, Lilongwe. Missionary work, begun by Jesuits in the late 16th and early 17th centuries, was generally ineffective until the end of the 19th century. The White Fathers arrived in 1889 and later were joined by others. A vicariate was set up in 1897. The hierarchy was established in 1959. Malawi maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 6 (5 nat.); parishes, 129; priests, 326 (108 dioc., 218 rel.); sem., 146; bros., 95; srs., 606; bap., 47,443; Caths., 1,194,000 (20%); tot. pop., 5,970,000.

Malaysia: Parliamentary democracy in southeastern Asia, member of the British Commonwealth, federation of former states of Malaya, Sabah (former Br. North Borneo), and Sarawak; capital, Kuala Lumpur. Christianity, introduced by Portuguese colonists about 1511, was confined almost exclusively to Malacca until late in the 18th century. The effectiveness of evangelization increased from then on because of the recruitment and training of native clergy. Singapore (see separate entry), founded in 1819, became a center for missionary work. Seventeen thousand Catholics were in the Malacca diocese in 1888. Effective evangelization in Sabah and Sarawak began in the second half of the 19th century. The hierarchy was established in 1973. Malaysia has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 2; dioc., 4; abp., 2; bp., 5 (nat.); parishes, 156; priests, 260 (166 dioc., 94 rel.); sem., 35; p.d., 1; bros., 117; srs., 587; bap., 14,133; Caths., 410,000 (3%); tot. pop., 13,440,000.

Maldives: Republic, an archipelago 400 miles southwest of India and Ceylon; capital, Male. No serious attempt was ever made to evangelize the area, which is completely Moslem.

Tot. pop., 150,000.

Mali: Republic, inland in western Africa; capital, Bamako. Catholicism was introduced late in the second half of the 19th century. Missionary work made little progress in the midst of the predominantly Moslem population. A vicariate was set up in 1921. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 5 (3 nat.); parishes, 38; priests, 139 (23 dioc., 116 rel.); sem., 19; bros., 30; srs., 160; bap., 2,339; Caths., 68,000 (1%); tot. pop., 6,910,000.

Malta: Parliamentary democracy, member of the British Commonwealth, 58 miles south of Sicily; capital, Valletta. Early catacombs and inscriptions are evidence of the early introduction of Christianity. St. Paul was shipwrecked on Malta in 60. Saracens controlled the island(s) from 870 to 1090, a period of difficulty for the Church. The line of bishops extends from 1090 to the present. Malta maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 79; priests, 1,120 (662 dioc., 458 rel.); sem., 139; bros., 135; srs., 1,665; bap., 5,684; Caths., 328,000 (91%); tot. pop., 360,000.

Marianas, The: U.S. Trust territory in Pacific (scheduled to become a U.S. commonwealth). Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Agana diocese, Guam.

Parishes, 8; priests, 9 (6 dioc., 3 rel.); p.d., 3; srs., 20; bap., 614; Caths., 22,000; tot. pop., 24,000.

Martinique: French overseas department in the West Indies, about 130 miles south of Guadeloupe; capital, Fort-de-France. Catholicism was introduced in the 16th century. The hierarchy was established in 1967.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 47; priests, 101 (44 dioc., 57 rel.); sem., 10; bros., 14; srs., 226; bap., 4,032; Caths., 299,000; tot. pop., 330,000.

Mauritania: Islamic republic on the northwest coast of Africa; capital, Nouakchott. With few exceptions, the Catholics in the country are members of the foreign colony. Mauritania has an apostolic delegate.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 6; priests, 11 (2 dioc., 9 rel.); bros., 1; srs., 26; bap., 65; Caths., 5,000 (.3%); tot. pop., 1,630,000.

Mauritius: Self-governing island state, member of the British Commonwealth, 500 miles east of Madagascar; capital, Port Louis. Catholicism was introduced by Vincentians in 1722. Port Louis, made a vicariate in 1819, was a jumping-off point for missionaries to Australia, Madagascar and South Africa. Mauritius maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 45; priests, 162 (84 dioc., 78 rel.); sem., 5; bros., 48; srs., 320; bap., 6,376; Caths., 345,000 (35.9%); tot. pop., 960,000.

Melilla: Spanish possession in northern Africa. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Mexico (United States of Mexico): Republic in Middle America. Christianity was introduced early in the 16th century. Mexico City, made a diocese in 1530, became the missionary and cultural center of the whole country. Missionary work, started in 1524 and forwarded principally by Franciscans, Dominicans, Augustinians and Jesuits, resulted in the baptism of all persons in the central plateau by the end of the century. Progress there and in the rest of the country continued in the following century but tapered off and went into decline in the 18th century, for a variety of reasons ranging from diminishing government support to relaxations of Church discipline. The wars of independence, 1810-21, in which some Catholics participated, created serious problems of adjustment for the Church. Social problems, political unrest and government opposition climaxed in the constitution of 1917 which practically outlawed the Church. Persecution took serious tolls of life and kept the Church underground, under Calles, 1924-1928, again in 1931, and under Cardenas in 1934. President Camacho, 1940-1946, ended persecution and instituted a more lenient policy. The Church, however, still labors under legal and practical disabilities. Mexico has an apostolic delegate; the Mexican president has a personal envoy to the Vatican.

Archd., 11; dioc., 53; prel., 7; v.a., 2; card., 3; abp., 10; bp., 74; parishes, 3,972; priests, 10,087 (7,030 dioc., 3,057 rel.); sem., 2,947; p.d., 41; bros., 1,127; srs., 25,598; bap., 2,029,449; Caths., 66,756,000 (92.8%); tot. pop., 71,910,000.

Monaco: Constitutional monarchy, an enclave on the Mediterranean coast of France near the Italian border; capital, Monaco-Ville. Christianity was introduced before 1000. Catholicism is the official religion but freedom is guaranteed for all. Monaco has a minister at Vatican City.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 5; priests, 25 (5 dioc., 20 rel.); sem., 4; p.d., 1; bros., 35; srs., 63; bap., 204; Caths., 25,000 (96%); tot. pop., 26,000.

Mongolian Peoples' Republic: Republic in north central Asia; capital Ulaanbaatar. Christianity was introduced by Nestorians. Some Franciscans were in the country in the 13th and 14th centuries, en route to China. Limited evangelization efforts from the 18th century had little success among the Mongols in Outer Mongolia, where Buddhism has predominated for hundreds of years. No Christians were known to be there in 1953. There may be a few Catholics in Inner Mongolia. No foreign missionaries have been in the country since 1953.

Pop., 1,670,000.

Montserrat: British island possession in

Caribbean; capital, Plymouth. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of St. John's-Basseterre diocese, Antigua.

Parish, 1; priests, 3 (1 dioc., 2 rel.); p.d.; 1; srs., 5; bap., 41; Caths., 1,000; tot. pop., 13,000.

Morocco: Constitutional monarchy in northwest Africa with Atlantic and Mediterranean coastlines; capital, Rabat. Christianity was known in the area by the end of the third century. Bishops from Morocco attended a council at Carthage in 484. Catholic life survived under Visigoth and, from 700, Arab rule; later it became subject to influence from the Spanish, Portuguese and French. Islam is the state religion. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Morocco maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; abp., 1; parishes, 63; priests, 104 (26 dioc., 78 rel.); bros., 16; srs., 434; bap., 110; Caths., 77,000 (.38%); tot. pop., 20,240,000.

Mozambique: Independent (June 25, 1975) republic in southeast Africa, bordering on the Indian Ocean; former Portuguese territory; capital, Maputo (formerly Lourenco Marques). Christianity was introduced by Portuguese Jesuits about the middle of the 16th century. Evangelization continued from then until the 18th century when it went into decline largely because of the Portuguese government's expulsion of the Jesuits. Conditions worsened in the 1830's, improved after 1881, but deteriorated again during the anticlerical period from 1910 to 1925. Conditions improved in 1940, the year Portugal concluded a new concordat with the Holy See and the hierarchy was established. Outspoken criticism by missionaries of Portuguese policies in Mozambique resulted in Church-state tensions in the years immediately preceding independence. Tension continues to be a factor, although to a smaller degree, in relations between the Church and the Marxist-oriented government in power since 1975. The first two native bishops were ordained March 9, 1975. Mozambique has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 1; dioc., 8; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 8 (6 nat.); parishes, 242; priests, 270 (23 dioc., 247 rel.); sem., 17; bros., 77; srs., 492; bap., 21,798; Caths., 1,638,000 (15.6%); tot. pop., 10,470,000.

Namibia (South West Africa): Territory in South Africa in dispute between the Republic of South Africa and the United Nations; capital, Windhoek. The area shares the history of the Republic of South Africa. Namibia has an apostolic delegate (to South Africa).

V.a., 2; bp., 2 (1 nat); parishes, 63; priests, 72 (2 dioc., 70 rel.); sem., 5; p.d., 14; bros., 54; srs., 290; bap., 7,220; Caths., 162,000 (15.8%); tot. pop., 1,022,000.

Nauru: Independent republic in western Pacific; capital, Yaren. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Tarawa, Nauru and Funafuti diocese (seat in Tarawa).

Parish, 1; priest, 1 (rel.); srs., 4; bap., 70; Caths., 2,000; tot. pop., 7,000.

Nepal: Constitutional monarchy, the only Hindu kingdom in the world, in central Asia south of the Himalayas between India and Tibet; capital, Kathmandu. Little is known of the country before the 15th century. Some Jesuits passed through from 1628 and some sections were evangelized in the 18th century, with minimal results, before the country was closed to foreigners. Conversions from Hinduism, the state religion, are not recognized in law. Christian missionary work is not allowed. Catholics in the country have been under the jurisdiction of the Patna diocese, India, since 1919.

Priests, 28 (rel); bros., 3; srs., 20; bap., 7; Caths., 300; tot. pop., 14,010,000.

Netherlands: Kingdom in northwestern Europe; capital, Amsterdam (seat of the government, The Hague). Evangelization, begun about the turn of the sixth century by Irish, Anglo-Saxon and Frankish missionaries, resulted in Christianization of the country by 800 and subsequent strong influence on The Lowlands. Invasion by French Calvinists in 1572 brought serious losses to the Catholic Church and made the Reformed Church dominant. Catholics suffered a practical persecution of official repression and social handicap in the 17th century. The schism of Utrecht occurred in 1724. Only one-third of the population was Catholic in 1726. The Church had only a skeleton organization from 1702 to 1853, when the hierarchy was reestablished. Despite this upturn, cultural isolation was the experience of Catholics until about 1914. From then on new vigor came into the life of the Church, and a whole new climate of interfaith relations began to develop. Before and for some years following the Second Vatican Council, the thrust and variety of thought and practice in the Dutch Church moved it to the vanguard position of "progressive" renewal. A particular synod of Dutch bishops held at the Vatican in January, 1980, and aimed at internal improvement of the Church in the Netherlands, had disappointing results, according to reports in 1981. The Netherlands maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; card., 3; bp., 10; parishes, 1,796; priests 6,962 (2,718 dioc., 4,244 rel.); sem., 293; p.d., 15; bros., 3,561; srs., 22,231; bap., 56,730; Caths., 5,639,000 (39.9%); tot. pop., 14,144,000.

Netherlands Antilles (Curacao): Autonomous part of the Kingdom of The Netherlands. Consists of two groups of islands in the Caribbean: Curacao, Aruba and Bonaire, off the northern coast of Venezuela; and St. Eustatius, Saba and the southern part of St. Martaan, southeast of Puerto Rico; capital,

Willemstad on Curacao. Christianity was introduced in the 16th century. Apostolic delegation was established in 1975.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 47; priests, 65 (9 dioc., 56 rel.); sem., 1; bros., 64; srs., 168; bap., 3,713; Caths., 223,000 (83.8%); tot. pop., 266,000.

New Caledonia: French territory consisting of several islands in Oceania east of Queensland, Australia; capital, Noumea. Catholicism was introduced in 1843, nine years after Protestant missionaries began evangelization. A vicariate was organized in 1847. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 36; priests, 60 (10 dioc., 50 rel.); sem., 5; bros., 75; srs., 204; bap., 1,808; Caths., 92,000 (65.2%); tot. pop., 141,000.

New Zealand: Dominion in the British Commonwealth, a group of islands in Oceania 1,200 miles southeast of Australia: capital, Wellington. Protestant missionaries were the first evangelizers. On North Island, Catholic missionaries started work before the establishment of two dioceses in 1848; their work among the Maoris was not organized until about 1881. On South Island, whose first resident priest arrived in 1840, a diocese was established in 1869. These three jurisdictions were joined in a province in 1896. The Marists were the outstanding Catholic missionaries in the area. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1973.

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; abp., 1; bp., 6; parishes, 284; priests, 829 (446 dioc., 383 rel.); sem., 114; bros., 366; srs., 2,152; bap., 7,901; Caths. 494,000 (15.7%); tot. pop., 3,129,000.

Nicaragua: Republic in Central America: capital, Managua. Evangelization began shortly after the Spanish conquest about 1524 and eight years later the first bishop took over jurisdiction of the Church in the country. Jesuits were leaders in missionary work during the colonial period, which lasted until the 1820's. Evangelization endeavor increased after establishment of the republic in 1838. In this century it was extended to the Atlantic coastal area where Protestant missionaries had begun work about the middle of the 1900's. Many church leaders, clerical and lay, supported the aims but not necessarily all the methods of the revolution which forced the resignation and flight July 17, 1979, of Anastasio Somoza Debayle, whose family had controlled the government since the early 1930s. (See News Events for 1982 developments.) Nicaragua maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; prel., 2; v.a., 1; abp., 1; bp., 7; parishes, 182; priests, 340 (119 dioc., 221 rel.); sem., 49; p.d., 18; bros., 100; srs., 692; bap., 68,059; Caths., 2,474,000 (91.6%); 2,700,000.

Niger: Republic in west central Africa; capital, Niamey. The first mission was set up in 1831. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1942 and the first diocese was established in 1961. The country is predominantly Moslem. Niger maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 11; priests, 29 (6 dioc., 23 rel.); sem., 1; bros., 14; srs., 78; bap., 163; Caths., 14,000 (.26%); tot. pop., 5,310,000.

Nigeria: Republic in western Africa; capital, Lagos. The Portuguese introduced Catholicism in the coastal region in the 15th century. Capuchins did some evangelization in the 17th century but systematic missionary work did not get under way along the coast until about 1840. A vicariate for this area was organized in 1870. A prefecture was set up in 1911 for missions in the northern part of the country where Islam was strongly entrenched. From 1967, when Biafra seceded, until early in 1970 the country was torn by civil war. The hierarchy was established in 1950. Nigeria maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit to Nigeria.)

Archd., 3; dioc., 28; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 3 (nat.); bp., 27 (21 nat.); parishes, 433; priests, 1,235 (679 dioc., 556 rel.); sem., 1,077; p.d., 9; bros., 168; srs., 1,234; bap., 269,108; Caths., 5,316,000 (6.9%); tot. pop., 77,080,000.

Niue: New Zealand self-governing territory in South Pacific. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Rarotonga diocese, Cook Islands.

Parish, 1; priest, 1 (rel.); Caths., 200; tot. pop., 3,000.

Norway: Constitutional monarchy in northern Europe, the western part of the Scandinavian peninsula; capital, Oslo. Evangelization begun in the ninth century by missionaries from England and Ireland put the Church on a firm footing about the turn of the 11th century. The first diocese was set up in 1153 and development of the Church progressed until the Black Death in 1349 inflicted losses from which it never recovered. Lutheranism, introduced from outside in 1537 and furthered cautiously, gained general acceptance by about 1600 and was made the state religion. Legal and other measures crippled the Church, forcing priests to flee the country and completely disrupting normal activity. Changes for the better came in the 19th century, with the granting of religious liberty in 1845 and the repeal of many legal disabilities in 1897. Norway was administered as a single apostolic vicariate from 1892 to 1932, when it was divided into three jurisdictions under the supervision of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith. Established diplomatic relations wtih Vatican City in 1982.

Dioc., 1; prel., 2; bp., 4; parishes, 27; priests, 68 (22 dioc., 46 rel.); sem., 3; bro., 1; srs., 362; bap., 257; Caths., 15,000; tot. pop., 4,090,000.

Oman: Independent monarchy in eastern corner of Arabian Peninsula; capital, Muscat.

Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Parish, 1; priests, 2 (1 dioc., 1 rel.); bap., 45; Caths., 4,000; tot. pop., 890,000.

Pakistan: Islamic republic in southwestern Asia, member of the British Commonwealth; capital, Islamabad. (Formerly included East Pakistan which became the independent nation of Bangladesh in 1971.) Islam, firmly established in the eighth century, is the state religion. Christian evangelization of the native population began about the middle of the 19th century, years after earlier scattered attempts. The hierarchy was established in 1950. Pakistan maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 7 (5 nat.); parishes, 51; priests, 239 (89 dioc., 150 rel.); sem., 39; p.d., 1; bros., 56; srs., 661; bap., 25,985; Caths., 452,000 (.5%); tot. pop., 82,440,000.

Panama: Republic in Central America; capital, Panama City. Catholicism was introduced by Franciscan missionaries and evangelization started in 1514. The Panama diocese, oldest in the Americas, was set up at the same time. The Catholic Church has favored status and state aid for missions, charities and parochial schools, but religious freedom is guaranteed to all religions. Panama maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; prel., 1; v.a., 1; abp., 1; bp., 6; parishes, 130; priests, 290 (76 dioc., 214 rel.); sem., 52; p.d., 7; bros., 46; srs., 457; bap., 35,333; Caths., 1,705,000 (88.8%); tot. pop., 1,919,000.

Papua New Guinea: Independent (Sept. 16, 1975) republic (formerly under Australian administration) in southwest Pacific; member of British Commonwealth. Consists of the eastern half of the southwestern Pacific island of New Guinea and the Northern Solomon Islands; capital, Port Moresby. (For statistics on the Indonesian portion of New Guinea, see Indonesia.) Marists began evangelization about 1844 but were handicapped by many factors, including "spheres of influence" laid out for Catholic and Protestant missionaries. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1896 and placed in charge of the Divine Word Missionaries. The territory suffered greatly during World War II. Hierarchy was established for New Guinea and adjacent islands in 1966. Papua New Guinea established diplomatic relations with the Vatican in 1977.

Archd., 4; dioc., 13; abp., 4; bp., 14; parishes, 292; priests, 529 (55 dioc., 474 rel.); sem., 169; p.d., 12; bros., 340; srs., 962; bap., 32,551; Caths., 913,000 (29.6%); tot. pop., 3,082,000.

Paraguay: Republic in central South America; capital, Asuncion. Catholicism was introduced in 1542, evangelization began almost immediately. A diocese erected in 1547 was occupied for the first time in 1556. On many occasions thereafter dioceses in the country were left unoccupied because of political and other reasons. Jesuits who came into the country after 1609 devised the reductions system for evangelizing the Indians, teaching them agriculture, husbandry, trades and other useful arts, and giving them experience in property use and community life. The reductions were communes of Indians only, under the direction of the missionaries. About 50 of them were established in southern Brazil, Uruguay and northeastern Argentina as well as in Paraguay. They had an average population of three to four thousand. At their peak, some 30 reductions had a population of 100,000. Political officials regarded the reductions with disfavor because they did not control them and feared that the Indians trained in them might foment revolt and upset the established colonial system under Spanish control. The reductions lasted until about 1768 when their Jesuit founders and directors were expelled from Latin America. Church-state relations following independence from Spain in 1811 were tense as often as not because of government efforts to control the Church through continued exercise of Spanish patronage rights and by other means. The Church as well as the whole country suffered a great deal during the War of the Triple Alliance from 1865-70. After that time, the Church had the same kind of experience in Paraguay as in the rest of Latin America with forces of liberalism, anticlericalism, massive educational needs, poverty, a shortage of priests and other personnel. Most recently church leaders have been challenging the government to initiate long-needed economic and social reforms. Paraguay maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 8; prel., 2; v.a., 2; abp., 1; bp., 15; parishes, 264; priests, 543 (196 dioc., 347 rel.); sem., 151; p.d., 16; bros., 106; srs., 932; bap., 89,919; Caths., 2,798,000 (91.2%); tot. pop., 3,067,000.

Peru: Republic on the western coast of South America; capital, Lima. An effective diocese became operational in 1537, five years after the Spanish conquest. Evangelization, already underway, developed for some time after 1570 but deteriorated before the end of the colonial period in the 1820's. The first native-born saint of the new world was a Peruvian, Rose of Lima, a Dominican tertiary who died in 1617 and was canonized in 1671. In the new republic founded after the wars of independence the Church experienced problems of adjustment and many of the difficulties that cropped up in other South American countries: government efforts to control it through continuation of the patronage rights of the Spanish crown; suppression of houses of religious and expropriation of church property; religious indifference and

outright hostility. The Church was given special status but was not made the established religion. Repressive measures by the government against labor protests have been condemned by Church leaders in the past several years. Peru maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 7; dioc., 12; prel., 14; v.a., 8; card., 1; abp., 6; bp., 42; parishes, 1,184; priests, 2,233 (913 dioc., 1,320 rel.); sem., 693; p.d., 38; bros., 443; srs., 4,732; bap., 422,782; Caths., 16,390,000 (92.1%); tot. pop., 17,780,000.

Philippine Islands: Republic, an archipelago of 7,000 islands off the southeast coast of Asia; capital, Quezon City. Systematic evangelization was begun in 1564 and resulted in firm establishment of the Church by the 19th century. During the period of Spanish rule, which lasted from the discovery of the islands by Magellan in 1521 to 1898, the Church experienced difficulties with the patronage system under which the Spanish crown tried to control ecclesiastical affairs through episcopal and other appointments. This system ended in 1898 when the United States gained possession of the islands and instituted a policy of separation of Church and state. Anticlericalism flared late in the 19th century. The Aglipayan schism, an attempt to set up a nationalist church, occurred a few years later, in 1902. The government of Ferdinand Marcos has been under attack by people of the church for the past several years for violations of human rights. The republic maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 14; dioc., 34; prel., 13; v.a., 4; card., 2; abp., 14; bp., 68; parishes, 1,994; priests, 4,964 (2,763 dioc., 2,201 rel.); sem., 3,970; p.d., 9; bros., 349; srs., 8,069; bap., 1,341,863; Caths., 40,450,000 (83.5%); tot. pop., 48,400,000.

Poland: People's republic in eastern Europe; capital, Warsaw. The first traces of Christianity date from the second half of the ninth century. Its spread was accelerated by the union of the Slavs in the 10th century. The first bishopric was set up in 968. The Gniezno archdiocese, with suffragan sees and a mandate to evangelize the borderlands as well as Poland, was established in 1000. Steady growth continued thereafter, with religious orders and their schools playing a major role. Some tensions with the Orthodox were experienced. The Reformation, supported mainly by city dwellers and the upper classes, peaked from about the middle of the 16th century, resulting in numerous conversions to Lutheranism, the Reformed Church and the Bohemian Brethren. A successful Counter-Reformation, with the Jesuits in a position of leadership, was completed by about 1632. The movement served a nationalist as well as religious purpose; in restoring religious unity to a large degree, it united the country against potential invaders, the Swedes, Russians and Turks. The Counter-Reformation had bad side effects, leading to the repression of Protestants long after it was over and to prejudice against Orthodox who returned to allegiance with Rome in 1596 and later. The Church, in the same manner as the entire country, was adversely affected by the partitions of the 18th and 19th centuries. Russification hurt the Orthodox who had reunited with Rome and the Latins who were in the majority. Germans extended their Kulturkampf to the area they controlled. The Austrians exhibited some degree of tolerance. In the republic established after World War I the Church reorganized itself, continued to serve as a vital force in national life, and enjoyed generally harmonious relations with the state. Progressive growth was strong until 1939 when disaster struck in the form of invasion by German and Russian forces and six years of war. In 1945, seven years before the adoption of a Soviet-type of constitution, the Communist-controlled government initiated a policy that included a constant program of atheistic propaganda; a strong campaign against the hierarchy and clergy; the imprisonment in 1948 of 700 priests and even more religious; rigid limitation of the activities of religious; censorship and curtailment of the Catholic press and Catholic Action; interference with church administration and appointments of the clergy; the "deposition" of Cardinal Wyszynski in 1953 and the imprisonment of other members of the hierarchy; the suppression of "Caritas," the Catholic charitable organization; promotion of "Progressive Catholic" activities and a small minority of "patriotic priests." Establishment of the Gomulka regime, the freeing of Cardinal Wyszynski in October, 1956, and the signing of an agreement two months later by bishops and state officials, led to some improvement of conditions. The underlying fact, however, was that the regime conceded to Catholics only so much as was necessary to secure support of the government as a more tolerable evil than the harsh and real threat of a Russian-imposed puppet government like that in Hungary. This has been the controlling principle in Church-state relations. Auxiliary Bishop Ladislaw Rubin of Gniezno sketched the general state of affairs in March, 1968. He said that there was no sign that the government had any intention of releasing its oppressive grip on the Church. As evidence of the "climate of asphyxiation" in the country he cited: persistent questioning of priests by officials concerning their activities; the prohibition against Catholic schools, hospitals and charitable works; the financial burden of a 60 per cent tax on church income. Cardinal Wyszynski denounced "enforced atheism" in a Lenten pastoral in the same year. In May, 1969, the bishops drafted a list of grievances

against the government which, they said, were "only some examples of difficulties which demonstrated the situation of the Church in our homeland." The grievances were: refusal of permits to build new churches and establish new parishes; refusal of permission "for the organization of new religion classes"; pressure on Catholics who attend religious ceremonies; censorship and the lack of an independent Catholic daily newspaper; lack of representation in public life; restriction of "freedom to conduct normal pastoral work" in the western portion of the country. There was a move toward improvement in Church-state relations in 1971-72. In 1973, the Polish bishops issued a pastoral letter urging Catholics to resist the official atheism imposed by the government. In 1974 the Polish bishops expressed approval of renewed Vatican efforts at regularizing Church-state relations but insisted that they (the bishops) be consulted on every step of the negotiations. The bishops have continued their sharp criticism of anti-religious policies and programs of the government. Regular contacts on a working level were established by the Vatican and Poland in 1974. (See Index for 1982 events.)

Archd., 7; dioc., 21; card., 2; abp., 2; bp., 77; parishes, 7,504; priests, 19,515 (15,157 dioc., 4,358 rel.); sem., 6,101; bros., 1,420; srs., 24,537; bap., 685,037; Caths., 33,350,000 (93.7%); tot. pop., 35,580,000.

Polynesia, French: French possession in the southern Pacific, including Tahiti and the Marquesas Islands; capital, Papeete. The first phase of evangelization in the Marquesas Islands, begun in 1838, resulted in 216 baptisms in 10 years. A vicariate was organized in 1848 but real progress was not made until after the baptism of native rulers in 1853. Persecution caused missionaries to leave the islands several times. By the 1960's, more than 95 per cent of the population was Catholic. Isolated attempts to evangelize Tahiti were made in the 17th and 18th centuries. Two Picpus Fathers began missionary work in 1831. A vicariate was organized in 1848. By 1908, despite the hindrances of Protestant opposition, disease and other factors, the Church had firm roots.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 1; parishes, 77; priests, 37 (8 dioc., 29 rel.); sem., 4; p.d., 4; bros., 30; srs., 65; bap., 1,254; Caths., 51,000; tot. pop., 155,000.

Portugal: Republic in the western part of the Iberian peninsula; capital, Lisbon. Christianity was introduced before the fourth century. From the fifth century to early in the eighth century the Church experienced difficulties from the physical invasion of barbarians and the intellectual invasion of doctrinal errors in the forms of Arianism, Priscillianism and Pelagianism. The Church survived under the rule of Arabs from about 711 and of the Moors until 1249. Ecclesiastical life was fairly vigorous from 1080 to 1185, and monastic influence became strong. A decline set in about 1450. Several decades later Portugal became the jumping-off place for many missionaries to newly discovered colonies. The Reformation had little effect in the country. Beginning about 1750, Pombal, minister of foreign affairs and prime minister, mounted a frontal attack on the Jesuits whom he succeeded in expelling from Portugal and the colonies. His anti-Jesuit campaign successful Pombal also attempted, and succeeded to some extent, in controlling the Church in Portugal until his fall from power about 1777. Liberal revolutionaries with anti-Church policies made the 19th century a difficult one for the Church. Similar policies prevailed in Church-state relations in this century until the accession of Salazar to power in 1928. In 1940 he concluded a concordat with the Holy See which regularized Church-state relations but still left the Church in a subservient condition. The prevailing spirit of church authorities in Portugal has been conservative. In 1971 several priests were tried for subversion for speaking out against colonialism and for taking part in guerrilla activities in Angola. A military coup of Apr. 25, 1974, triggered a succession of chaotic political developments which led to an attempt by Communists, after receiving only 18 per cent of the votes cast in a national election, to take over the government in the summer of 1975. Portugal maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit to Portugal.)

Patriarchate, 1; archd., 2; dioc., 17; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 23; parishes, 4,263; priests, 4,964 (3,801 dioc., 1,163 rel.); sem., 600; p.d., 5; bros., 598; srs., 7,791; bap., 160,338; Caths., 9,350,000 (94%); tot. pop., 9,930,000.

Puerto Rico: A U.S. commonwealth, the smallest of the Greater Antilles, 885 miles southeast of the southern coast of Florida; capital, San Juan. Following its discovery by Columbus in 1493, the island was evangelized by Spanish missionaries and remained under Spanish ecclesiastical as well as political control until 1898 when it became a possession of the United States. The original diocese, San Juan, was erected in 1511. The present hierarchy was established in 1960. Puerto Rico has an apostolic delegate (nuncio to Dominican Republic).

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; card., 1; bp., 8; parishes, 256; priests, 726 (253 dioc., 473 rel.); sem., 190; p.d., 73; bros., 108; srs., 1,425; bap., 50,369; Caths., 2,802,080 (81.4%); tot. pop., 3,440,000.

Qatar: Independent state in the Persian Gulf; capital, Doha. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Priest, 1 (rel.); bap., 59; Caths., 5,000; tot. pop., 220,000.

Reunion: French overseas department, 450 miles east of Madagascar; capital, Saint-De-

nis. Catholicism was introduced in 1667 and some intermittent missionary work was done through the rest of the century. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1712. Vincentians began work there in 1817 and were joined later by Holy Ghost Fathers. Reunion has an apostolic delegate.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 68; priests, 112 (57 dioc., 55 rel.); sem., 6; bros., 48; srs., 457; bap., 11,500; Caths., 449,000; tot. pop., 503,000.

Rhodes: Greek island in the Aegean Sea, 112 miles from the southwestern coast of Asia Minor. A diocese was established about the end of the third century. A bishop from Rhodes attended the Council of Nicaea in 325. Most of the Christians followed the Eastern Churches into schism in the 11th century and became Orthodox. Turks controlled the island from 1522 to 1912. The small Catholic population, for whom a diocese existed from 1328 to 1546, lived in crossfire between Turks and Orthodox. After 1719 Franciscans provided pastoral care for the Catholics, for whom an archdiocese was erected in 1928. Statistics are included in Greece.

Romania: Socialist republic in southeastern Europe; capital, Bucharest. Latin Christianity, introduced in the third century, all but disappeared during the barbarian invasions. The Byzantine Rite was introduced by the Bulgars about the beginning of the eighth century and established firm roots. It eventually became Orthodox, but a large number of its adherents returned later to union with Rome. Attempts to reintroduce the Latin Rite on any large scale have been unsuccessful. Communists took over the government following World War II, forced the abdication of Michael I in 1947, and enacted a Soviet type of constitution in 1952. By that time a campaign against religion was already in progress. In 1948 the government denounced a concordat concluded in 1929, nationalized all schools and passed a law on religions which resulted in the disorganization of Church administration. The 1.5 million-member Romanian Byzantine Rite Church, by government decree, was incorporated into the Romanian Orthodox Church, and the Orthodox bishops then seized the cathedrals of Roman Catholic bishops. Five of the six Latin Rite bishops were immediately disposed of by the government, and the last was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment in 1951, when a great many arrests of priests and laymen were made. Religious orders were suppressed in 1949. Since 1948 more than 50 priests have been executed and 200 have died in prison. One hundred priests were reported in prison at the end of 1958. Some change for the better in Church-state relations was reported after the middle of the summer of 1964, although restrictions were still in effect. About 1,200 priests were engaged in parish work in August, 1965.

Archd., 2; dioc., 8; ord., 1; bp., 2. No recent statistics are available on the number of Catholics. There were an estimated 1,140,000 Catholics (5.9% of the population) in 1969. Tot. pop., 22,270,000.

Rwanda: Republic in east central Africa; capital, Kigali. Catholicism was introduced about the turn of the 20th century. The hierarchy was established in 1959. Intertribal warfare between the ruling Hutus (90 per cent of the population) and the Tutsis (formerly the ruling aristocracy) has plagued the country for several years. Rwanda maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 7; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 7 (6 nat.); parishes, 110; priests, 443 (253 dioc., 190 rel.); sem., 150; bros., 194; srs., 740; bap., 90,813; Caths., 2,099,000 (41.6%); tot. pop., 5,046,000.

Ryukyu Islands: Consists of Okinawa and 72 other islands in western Pacific. Statistics included in Japan.

St. Christopher (Kitts)-Nevis: British Associated State in West Indies; capital, Basseterre, on St. Christopher. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of St. John's-Basseterre diocese, Antigua.

Parishes, 7; priests, 4 (rel.); bap., 70; Caths 4,000; tot. pop., 67,000. Statistics include Anguilla.

St. Lucia: Independent (Feb. 22, 1979) island state in West Indies; capital, Castries.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 19; priests, 32 (5 dioc., 27 rel.); sem., 4; p.d., 1; bros., 1; srs., 33; bap., 3,135; Caths., 109,000; tot. pop., 120,000.

St. Pierre and Miquelon: French overseas department, islands near the southwest coast of Newfoundland. Catholicism was introduced about 1689.

V.a., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 3; priests, 4 (rel.); srs., 14; bap., 100; Caths., 6,290; tot. pop., 6,350.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines: Independent State in West Indies; capital, Kingstown. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Bridgetown-Kingstown diocese, Barbados.

Parishes, 5; priests, 4 (rel.); bros., 6; srs., 11; bap., 232; Caths., 16,000; tot. pop., 122,000.

Samoa, American: Unincorporated U.S. territory in southwestern Pacific, consisting of six small islands; capital, Fagotogo on the Island of Tutuila. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Samoa and Tokelau diocese, Samoa.

Parishes, 5; priests, 4 (1 dioc., 3 rel.); bros., 8; srs., 14; bap., 277; Caths., 6,000; tot. pop., 32,000.

Samoa, Western: Independent state in the southwestern Pacific; capital, Apia. Catholic missionary work began in 1845. Most of the missions now in operation were established

by 1870 when the Catholic population numbered about 5,000. Additional progress was made in missionary work from 1896. The first Samoan priest was ordained in 1892. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; card., 1; parishes, 18; priests, 39 (9 dioc., 30 rel.); sem., 36; bros., 33; srs., 109; bap., 1,478; Caths., 32,000; tot. pop., 156,000.

San Marino: Republic, a 24-square-mile enclave in northeastern Italy; capital, San Marino. The date of initial evangelization is not known, but a diocese was established by the end of the third century. Ecclesiastically, it forms part of the diocese of San Marino-Montefeltro in Italy. San Marino is represented by a minister at Vatican City.

Parishes, 12; priests, 26 (13 dioc., 13 rel.); bro., 1; srs., 33; bap., 219; Caths., 20,000 (95%); tot. pop., 21,000.

Sao Tome and Principe: Independent republic (July 12, 1975), consisting of two islands off the western coast of Africa in the Gulf of Guinea; former Portuguese territory; capital Sao Tome. Evangelization was begun by the Portuguese who discovered the islands in 1471-72. The Sao Tome diocese was established in 1534.

Dioc., 1; parishes, 12; priests, 8 (rel.); bro., 1; srs., 14; bap., 2,332; Caths., 70,000 (82%); tot. pop., 85,000.

Saudi Arabia: Monarchy occupying four-fifths of Arabian peninsula; capital, Riyadh (Taif, summer capital). Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Priests, 7 (rel.); srs., 2; bap., 87; Caths., 10,000; tot. pop., 9,522,000 (1979).

Scotland: Part of the United Kingdom, in the northern British Isles; capital, Edinburgh. Christianity was introduced by the early years of the fifth century. The arrival of St. Columba and his monks in 563 inaugurated a new era of evangelization which reached into remote areas by the end of the sixth century. He was extremely influential in determining the character of the Celtic Church, which was tribal, monastic, and in union with Rome. Considerable disruption of church activity resulted from Scandinavian invasions in the late eighth and ninth centuries. By 1153 the Scottish Church took a turn away from its insularity and was drawn into closer contact with the European community. Anglo-Saxon religious and political relations, complicated by rivalries between princes and ecclesiastical superiors, were not always the happiest. Religious orders expanded greatly in the 12th century. From shortly after the Norman Conquest of England to 1560 the Church suffered adverse effects from the Hundred Years' War, the Black Death, the Western Schism and other developments. In 1560 parliament abrogated papal supremacy over the Church in Scotland and committed the country to Protestantism in 1567. The Catholic Church was proscribed, to remain that way for more than 200 years, and the hierarchy was disbanded. Defections made the Church a minority religion from that time on. Presbyterian church government was ratified in 1690. Priests launched the Scottish Mission in 1653, incorporating themselves as a mission body under a prefect apostolic and working underground to serve the faithful in much the same way their confreres did in England. About 100 heather priests, trained in clandestine places in the heather country, were ordained by the early 19th century. Catholics got some relief from legal disabilities in 1793 and more later. Many left the country about that time. Some of their numbers were filled subsequently by immigrants from Ireland. The hierarchy was restored in 1878. Scotland, though predominantly Protestant, has a better record for tolerance than Northern Ireland. (See Index for papal visit to Scotland.)

Archd., 2; dioc., 6; card., 1; abp., 1; bp., 9; parishes, 475; priests, 1,169 (913 dioc., 256 rel.); sem., 137; p.d., 1; bros., 137; srs., 1,244; bap., 14,277 Caths., 827,568 (16%); tot. pop., 5,143,700 (1982 Annuario Pontificio).

Senegal: Republic in western Africa; capital, Dakar. The country had its first contact with Catholicism through the Portuguese some time after 1460. Some incidental missionary work was done by Jesuits and Capuchins in the 16th and 17th centuries. A vicariate for the area was placed in charge of the Holy Ghost Fathers in 1779. More effective evangelization efforts were accomplished after the Senegambia vicariate was organized in 1863. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Senegal maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; p.a., 1; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 4 (nat.); parishes, 50; priests, 216 (57 dioc., 159 rel.); sem., 60; bros., 136; srs., 649; bap., 8,224; Caths., 227,000 (4%); tot. pop., 5,660,000.

Seychelles: Independent (1976) group of 92 islands in the Indian Ocean 970 miles east of Kenya; capital, Victoria on Mahe. Catholicism was introduced in the 18th century. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1852. All education in the islands was conducted under Catholic auspices until 1954. Seychelles has an apostolic delegate (pro-nuncio to Kenya).

Dioc., 1; bp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 17; priests, 24 (7 dioc., 17 rel.); bros., 11; srs., 56; bap., 1,602; Caths., 62,000; tot. pop., 65,000.

Sierra Leone: Republic, member of the British Commonwealth, on the western coast of Africa; capital, Freetown. Catholicism was introduced in 1858. Members of the African Missions Society, the first Catholic missionaries in the area, were joined by Holy Ghost Fathers in 1864. Protestant missionaries were active in the area before their Catholic counterparts. Educational work had a major part in Catholic endeavor. The hier-

archy was established in 1950. Sierra Leone has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 1; dioc., 2; abp., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 26; priests, 122 (13 dioc., 109 rel.); sem., 23; bros., 14; srs., 89; bap., 2,413; Caths., 61,000 (1.7%); tot. pop., 3,470,000.

Singapore: Independent island republic off the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula; member of the British Commonwealth; capital, Singapore. Christianity was introduced in the area by Portuguese colonists about 1511. Singapore was founded in 1819; the first parish church was built in 1846. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1981.

Archd., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 25; priests, 91 (59 dioc., 32 rel.); sem., 12; bros., 44; srs., 248; bap., 2,637; Caths., 92,820 (3.8%); tot. pop., 2,400,000.

Solomon Islands: Independent (July 7, 1978) island group in Oceania; capital, Honiara, on Guadalcanal. Evangelization of the Southern Solomons, begun earlier but interrupted because of violence against them, was resumed by the Marists in 1898. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1912. A similar jurisdiction was set up for the Western Solomons in 1959. World War II caused a great deal of damage to mission installations. Catholic statistics for the Northern Solomons, where Catholic missionary work started in 1899 and a vicariate was set up in 1930, are included in those reported for Papua New Guinea. The area has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 24; priests, 40 (10 dioc., 30 rel.); sem., 2; bros., 32; srs., 129; bap., 1,849; Caths., 40,000; tot. pop., 221,000.

Somalia: Republic on the eastern coast of Africa; capital, Mogadishu. The country has been Moslem for centuries. Pastoral activity has been confined to immigrants. Schools and hospitals were nationalized in 1972, resulting in the departure of some foreign missionaries. Somalia has an apostolic delegate (to the Red Sea Region).

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 2; priests, 8 (rel.); bros., 2; srs., 72; bap., 14; Caths., 2,100 (.1%); tot. pop., 3,540,000.

South Africa: Republic in the southern part of Africa; capitals, Cape Town (legislative) and Pretoria (administrative). Christianity was introduced by the Portuguese who discovered the Cape of Good Hope in 1488. Boers, who founded Cape Town in 1652, expelled Catholics from the region. There was no Catholic missionary activity from that time until the 19th century. After a period of British opposition, a bishop established residence in 1837 and evangelization got underway thereafter among the Bantus and white immigrants. In recent years church authorities have strongly protested the white supremacy policy of apartheid which seriously infringes the human rights of the native blacks and impedes the Church from carrying out its pastoral, educational and social service functions. The hierarchy was established in 1951. South Africa has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 4; dioc., 18; abb., 1; p.a., 3; card., 1; abp., 3; bp., 20; parishes, 628; priests, 1,210 (301 dioc., 909 rel.); sem., 156; p.d., 53; bros., 371; srs., 3,866; bap., 65,450; Caths., 2,020,000 (6.9%); tot. pop., 29,290,000. Statistics include autonomous homelands of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

Spain: Nominal monarchy on the Iberian peninsula in southwestern Europe; capital, Madrid. Christians were on the peninsula by 200; some of them suffered martyrdom during persecutions of the third century. A council held in Elvira about 304/6 enacted the first legislation on clerical celibacy in the West. Vandals invaded the peninsula in the fifth century, bringing with them an Arian brand of Christianity which they retained until their conversion following the baptism of their king Reccared, in 589. One of the significant developments of the seventh century was the establishment of Toledo as the primatial see. The Visigoth kingdom lasted to the time of the Arab invasion, 711-14. The Church survived under Moslem rule but experienced some doctrinal and disciplinary irregularities as well as harassment. Reconquest of most of the peninsula was accomplished by 1248; unification was achieved during the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. The discoveries of Columbus and other explorers ushered in an era of colonial expansion in which Spain became one of the greatest mission-sending countries in history. In 1492, in repetition of anti-Semitic actions of 694, the expulsion of unbaptized Jews was decreed, leading to mass baptisms but a questionable number of real conversions in 1502. (The Jewish minority numbered about 165,000.) Activity by the Inquisition followed. Spain was not seriously affected by the Reformation. Ecclesiastical decline set in about 1650. Anti-Church actions authorized by a constitution enacted in 1812 resulted in the suppression of religious and other encroachments on the leaders, people and goods of the Church. Political, religious and cultural turmoil recurred during the 19th century and into the 20th. A revolutionary republic was proclaimed in 1931, triggering a series of developments which led to civil war from 1936 to 1939. During the conflict, which pitted leftist Loyalists against the forces of Francisco Franco, 6,632 priests and religious and an unknown number of lay persons perished in addition to thousands of victims of combat. One-man, one-party rule, established after the civil war and with rigid control policies with respect to personal liberties and social and economic issues, continued for more than 35 years before giving way after the death of Franco to democratic reforms. The Catholic Church, long the estab-

lished religion, was disestablished under a new constitution providing guarantees of freedom for other religions as well. Disestablishment was ratified with modifications of a 1976 revision of the earlier concordat of 1953. Spain maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 13; dioc., 52; card., 4; abp., 10; bp., 61; parishes, 21,434; priests, 32,776 (22,234 dioc., 10,542 rel.); sem., 3,010; p.d., 9; bros., 7,757; srs., 79,885; bap., 585,344; Caths., 36,884,000 (98.5%); tot. pop., 37,430,000.

Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon): Independent socialist republic, island southeast of India; capital, Colombo. Effective evangelization began in 1543 and made great progress by the middle of the 17th century. The Church was seriously hampered during the Dutch period from about 1650 to 1795. Anti-Catholic laws were repealed by the British in 1806. The hierarchy was established in 1886. Leftist governments and other factors have worked against the Church since the country became independent in 1948. The high percentage of indigenous clergy and religious has been of great advantage to the Church. Sri Lanka maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 8; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 9 (nat.); parishes, 296; priests, 522 (358 dioc., 164 rel.); sem., 188; p.d., 2; bros., 272; srs., 2,245; bap., 29,033; Caths., 1,046,000 (7%); tot. pop., 14,740,000.

Sudan: Republic in northeastern Africa, the largest country on the continent; capital, Khartoum. Christianity was introduced from Egypt and gained acceptance in the sixth century. Under Arab rule, it was eliminated in the northern region. No Christians were in the country in 1600. Evangelization attempts begun in the 19th century in the south yielded hard-won results. By 1931 there were nearly 40,000 Catholics there, and considerable progress was made by missionaries after that time. In 1957, a year after the republic was established, Catholic schools were nationalized. An act restrictive of religious freedom went into effect in 1962, resulting in the harassment and expulsion of foreign missionaries. By 1964 all but a few Sudanese missionaries had been forced out of the southern region. The northern area, where Islam predominates, is impervious to Christian influence. Late in 1971 some missionaries were allowed to return to work in the South. Southern Sudan was granted regional autonomy within a unified country in March, 1972, thus ending often bitter fighting between the North and South dating back to 1955. The hierarchy was established in 1974. Sudan maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 5; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 6 (nat.); parishes, 88; priests, 145 (46 dioc., 99 rel.); sem., 36; p.d., 1; bros., 40; srs., 202; bap., 16,830; Caths., 908,000 (4.8%); tot. pop., 18,690,000.

Suriname (formerly Dutch Guiana): Independent (Nov. 25, 1975) state in northern South America; capital, Paramaribo, Catholicism was introduced in 1683. Evangelization began in 1817.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 22; priests, 32 (2 dioc., 30 rel.); sem., 2; p.d., 1; bros., 27; srs., 104; bap., 1,985; Caths., 82,000 (21%); tot. pop., 389,000.

Swaziland: Constitutional monarchy in southern Africa; almost totally surrounded by the Republic of South Africa; capital, Mbabane. Missionary work was entrusted to the Servites in 1913. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1923. The hierarchy was established in 1951. Swaziland has an apostolic delegate (to Southern Africa).

Dioc., 1; priests, 39 (4 dioc., 35 rel.); sem., 7; bros., 9; srs., 129; bap., 988; Caths., 38,000 (6.9%); tot. pop., 550,000.

Sweden: Kingdom in northwestern Europe; capital, Stockholm. Christianity was introduced by St. Ansgar, a Frankish monk, in 829/30. The Church became well established in the 12th century and was a major influence at the end of the Middle Ages. Political and other factors favored the introduction and spread of the Lutheran Church which became the state religion in 1560. The Augsburg Confession of 1530 was accepted by the government; all relations with Rome, in the country since the 12th century, were severed; monasteries were suppressed; the very presence of Catholics in the country was forbidden in 1617. A decree of tolerance for foreign Catholics was issued about 1781. Two years later a vicariate apostolic was organized for the country. In 1873 Swedes were given the legal right to leave the Lutheran Church and join another Christian church. (Membership in the Lutheran Church is presumed by law unless notice is given of membership in another church.) In 1923 there were only 11 priests and five churches in the country. Since 1952 Catholics have enjoyed almost complete religious freedom. The hierarchy was reestablished in 1953. Hindrances to growth of the Church are the strongly entrenched established church, limited resources, a clergy shortage and the size of the country. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1982.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 31; priests, 105 (32 dioc., 73 rel.); sem., 2; bros., 6; srs., 246; bap., 767; Caths., 103,000; (1.2%); tot. pop., 8,311,000.

Switzerland: Republic in central Europe; capital, Bern. Christianity was introduced in the fourth century or earlier and was established on a firm footing before the barbarian invasions of the sixth century. Constance, established as a diocese in the seventh century, was a stronghold of the faith against the

pagan Alamanni, in particular, who were not converted until some time in the ninth century. During this period of struggle with the barbarians, a number of monasteries of great influence were established. The Reformation in Switzerland was triggered by Zwingli in 1519 and furthered by him at Zurich until his death in battle against the Catholic cantons in 1531. Calvin set in motion the forces that made Geneva the international capital of the Reformation and transformed it into a theocracy. Catholics mobilized a Counter-Reformation in 1570, six years after Calvin's death. Struggle between Protestant and Catholic cantons was a fact of Swiss life for several hundred years. The Helvetic Constitution enacted at the turn of the 19th century embodied anti-Catholic measures and consequences, among them the dissolution of 130 monasteries. The Church was reorganized later in the century to meet the threats of liberalism, radicalism and the Kulturkampf. In the process, the Church, even though on the defensive, gained the strength and cohesion that characterizes it to the present time. The six dioceses in the country are immediately subject to the Holy See. In 1973, constitutional articles banning Jesuits from the country and prohibiting the establishment of convents and monasteries were repealed. There is a papal nuncio to Switzerland, but Switzerland does not have a diplomatic officer accredited to Vatican City (See Index for papal visit to Switzerland.)

Dioc., 6; abb., 2; bp., 7; parishes, 1,694; priests, 4,274 (2,561 dioc., 1,713 rel.); sem., 276; p.d., 11; bros., 413; srs., 9,705; bap., 35,805; Caths., 3,116,000 (48.8%); tot. pop., 6,373,000.

Syria: Arab republic in southwest Asia; capital, Damascus. Christian communities were formed in apostolic times. It is believed that St. Peter established a see at Antioch before going to Rome. Damascus became a center of influence. The area was the place of great men and great events in the early history of the Church. Monasticism developed there in the fourth century. So did the Monophysite and Monothelite heresies to which portions of the Church succumbed. Byzantine Syrians who remained in communion with Rome were given the name Melkites. Christians of various persuasions — Jacobites, Orthodox and Melkites — were subject to various degrees of harassment from the Arabs who took over in 638 and from the Ottoman Turks who isolated the country and remained in control from 1516 to the end of World War II. Syria maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

There are 19 ecclesiastical jurisdictions in Syria serving the following rites: Armenian (1 archdiocese, 1 diocese); Chaldean (1 diocese); Roman (1 vicariate apostolic); Maronite (1 patriarchate, whose patriarch resides in Lebanon, 2 archdioceses and 1 diocese); Greek Melkite (1 patriarchate, 5 archdioceses); Syrian (1 patriarchate, whose patriarch resides in Lebanon, 4 archdioceses). Catholics, 227,000 (2.5%); tot. pop., 8,980,000.

Taiwan (Formosa): Location of the Nationalist Government of the Republic of China, an island 100 miles off the southern coast of mainland China; capital, Taipei. Attempts to introduce Christianity in the 17th century were unsuccessful. Evangelization in the 19th century resulted in some 1,300 converts in 1895. Missionary endeavor was hampered by the Japanese who occupied the island following the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95. Nine thousand Catholics were reported in 1938. Great progress was made in missionary endeavor among the Chinese who emigrated to the island following the Communist take-over of the mainland in 1949. The hierarchy was established in 1952. Nationalist China maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; abp., 1; bp., 8; parishes, 456; priests, 764 (204 dioc., 560 rel.); sem., 93; bros., 101; srs., 1,240; bap., 4,584; Caths., 286,000 (1.6%); tot. pop., 17,805,000.

Tanzania: Republic (consisting of former Tanganyika on the eastern coast of Africa and former Zanzibar, an island group off the eastern coast); capital, Dar es Salaam (future capital, Dodoma). The first Catholic mission in the former Tanganyikan portion of the republic was manned by Holy Ghost Fathers in 1868. The hierarchy was established there in 1953. Zanzibar was the landing place of Augustinians with the Portuguese in 1499. Some evangelization was attempted between then and 1698 when the Arabs expelled all priests from the territory. There was no Catholic missionary activity from then until the 1860's. The Holy Ghost Fathers arrived in 1863 and were entrusted with the mission in 1872. Zanzibar was important as a point of departure for missionaries to Tanganyika, Kenya and other places in East Africa. A vicariate for Zanzibar was set up in 1906. Tanzania maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 23; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 23 (21 nat.); parishes, 613; priests, 1,536 (733 dioc., 803 rel.); sem., 349; p.d., 1; bros., 372; srs., 3,813; bap., 138,087; Caths., 3,595,000 (19.4%); tot. pop., 18,519,000.

Thailand (Siam): Constitutional monarchy in southeastern Asia; capital, Bangkok. The first Christians in the region were Portuguese traders who arrived early in the 16th century. A number of missionaries began arriving in 1554 but pastoral care was confined mostly to the Portuguese until the 1660's. Evangelization of the natives got underway from about that time. A seminary was organized in 1665, a vicariate was set up four years later, and a point of departure was established for missionaries to Tonkin, Cochin China and Chi-

na. Persecution and death for some of the missionaries ended evangelization efforts in 1688. It was resumed, however, and made progress from 1824 onwards. In 1881 missionaries were sent from Siam to neighboring Laos. The hierarchy was established in 1965. Thailand maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 8; abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 8 (7 nat.); parishes, 222; priests, 393 (170 dioc., 223 rel.); sem., 263; bros., 160; srs., 1,239; bap., 6,186; Caths., 196,000 (.4%); tot. pop., 47,170,000.

Tibet: Autonomous region of China in eastern Asia, north of the Himalayas; capital, Lhasa. Christian contact and evangelization attempts have been almost fruitless. Some 1,200 Catholics were reported in Tibet about 1950. Syrians visited the area in the seventh century and evangelization attempts were made by Jesuits, 1624-35 and later, Capuchins, 1707-45, and others afterwards. They all met resistance and some met death. Missionaries do not have access to the country.

Tot. pop., 2,000,000.

Timor, Eastern: Former Portuguese overseas province in the Malay archipelago; annexed by Indonesia in 1976.

Dioc., 1; parishes, 19; priests, 22 (21 dioc., 1 rel.); bros., 4; srs., 41; bap., 19,260; Caths., 235,000; tot. pop., 760,000.

Togo: Republic on the western coast of Africa; capital, Lome. The first Catholic missionaries in the area, where slave raiders operated for nearly 200 years, were members of the African Missions Society who arrived in 1563. They were followed by Divine Word Missionaries in 1914, when a prefecture apostolic was organized. At that time the Catholic population numbered about 19,000. The African Missionaries returned after their German predecessors were deported following World War I. The first native priest was ordained in 1922. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1981.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 3 (2 nat.); parishes, 70; priests, 176 (74 dioc., 102 rel.); sem., 55; bap., 18,191; Caths., 568,000 (21%); tot. pop., 2,699,000.

Tokelau Islands: Pacific islands administered by New Zealand. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Samoa and Tokelau diocese, Western Samoa.

Parish, 1; priest, 1 (dioc.); srs., 2; bap., 16; Caths., 1,000; tot. pop., 2,000.

Tonga: Polynesian monarchy in the southwestern Pacific, consisting of about 150 islands, member of the British Commonwealth; capital Nuku'alofa. Marists started missionary work in 1842, some years after Protestants had begun evangelization. By 1880 the Catholic population numbered about 1,700. A vicariate was organized in 1937. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1 (nat); parishes, 13; priests, 25 (9 dioc., 16 rel.); sem., 21; bros., 5; srs., 42; bap., 614; Caths., 17,000 (17.5%); tot. pop., 97,000.

Trinidad and Tobago: Independent nation, consisting of two islands in the Caribbean, member of the British Commonwealth; capital, Port-of-Spain. The first Catholic church in Trinidad was built in 1591, years after several missionary ventures had been launched and a number of missionaries killed. Capuchins were there from 1618 until about 1802. Missionary work continued after the British gained control early in the 19th century. Cordial relations have existed between the Church and state, both of which have manifested their desire for the development of native clergy. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1978.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 59; priests, 135 (23 dioc., 112 rel.); sem., 14; p.d., 1; bros., 26; srs., 200; bap., 9,460; Caths., 383,000 (33.6%); tot. pop., 1,139,000.

Tunisia: Republic on the northern coast of Africa; capital, Tunis. There were few Christians in the territory until the 19th century. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1843 and the Carthage archdiocese was established in 1884. The Catholic population in 1892 consisted of most of the approximately 50,000 Europeans in the country. When Tunis became a republic in 1956, most of the Europeans left the country. The Holy See and the Tunisian government concluded an agreement in 1964 which changed the Carthage archdiocese into a prelacy and handed over some ecclesiastical property to the republic. A considerable number of Moslem students are in Catholic schools, but the number of Moslem converts to the Church has been small. Tunisia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Prel., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 24; priests, 61 (26 dioc., 35 rel.); p.d., 1; bros., 19; srs., 250; bap., 58; Caths., 18,000 (.28%); tot. pop., 6,363,000.

Turkey: Republic in Asia Minor and southeastern Europe, capital, Ankara. Christian communities were established in apostolic times, as attested in the Acts of the Apostles, some of the Epistles of St. Paul, and Revelation. The territory was the scene of heresies and ecumenical councils, the place of residence of Fathers of the Church, the area in which ecclesiastical organization reached the dimensions of more than 450 sees in the middle of the seventh century. The region remained generally Byzantine except for the period of the Latin occupation of Constantinople from 1204 to 1261, but was conquered by the Ottoman Turks in 1453 and remained under their domination until establishment of the republic in 1923. Christians, always a minority, numbered more Orthodox than Latins; they were all under some restriction during the Ottoman period. They suffered per-

secution in the 19th and 20th centuries, the Armenians being the most numerous victims. Turkey is overwhelmingly Moslem. Catholics are tolerated to a degree. Turkey maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 1 (Cilicia for the Armenians, the patriarch resides in Lebanon); archd., 2; dioc., 2; v.a., 2; mission "sui juris," 1; ap. ex., 1; Caths., 17,000; tot. pop., 44,920,000.

Turks and Caicos Islands: British possession in West Indies; capital, Grand Turk. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Nassau diocese, Bahamas.

Caths., 100; tot. pop., 8,000.

Tuvalu (Ellice Islands): Independent island nation in Oceania. Statistics included in Kiribati.

Uganda: Republic in eastern Africa, member of the British Commonwealth; capital, Kampala. The White Fathers were the first Catholic missionaries, starting in 1879. Persecution broke out from 1885 to 1887, taking a toll of 22 Catholic martyrs, who were canonized in 1964, and a number of Anglican victims. (Pope Paul honored all those who died for the faith during a visit to Kampala in 1969.) By 1888, there were more than 8,000 Catholics. Evangelization was resumed in 1894, after being interrupted by war, and proceeded thereafter. The first native African bishop was ordained in 1939. The hierarchy was established in 1953. The Church was suppressed during the erratic regime of Pres. Idi-Amin, who was deposed in the spring of 1979. Uganda maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 13; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 13 (11 nat.); parishes, 303; priests, 902 (529 dioc., 373 rel.); sem., 685; p.d., 1; bros., 300; srs., 2,048; bap., 209,862; Caths., 5,306,000 (38.8%); tot. pop., 13,675,000.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Union of 15 Soviet Socialist Republics in northern Eurasia, from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific; Russian capital, Moscow. The Orthodox Church has been predominant in Russian history. It developed from the Byzantine Church before 1064. Some of its members subsequently established communion with Rome as the result of reunion movements but most of them remained Orthodox. The government has always retained some kind of general or particular control of this church. Latins, always a minority, had a little more freedom. From the beginning of the Communist government in 1917, all churches of whatever kind — including Jews and Moslems — became the targets of official campaigns designed to negate their influence on society and/or to eliminate them entirely. An accurate assessment of the situation of the Catholic Church in Russia is difficult to make. Its dimensions, however, can be gauged from the findings of a team of research specialists made public by the Judiciary Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives in 1964. It was reported: "The fate of the Catholic Church in the USSR and countries occupied by the Russians from 1917 to 1959 shows the following: (a) the number killed: 55 bishops; 12,800 priests and monks; 2.5 million Catholic believers; (b) imprisoned or deported: 199 bishops; 32,000 priests and 10 million believers; (c) 15,700 priests were forced to abandon their priesthood and accept other jobs; and (d) a large number of seminaries and religious communities were dissolved; 1,600 monasteries were nationalized, 31,779 churches were closed. 400 newspapers were prohibited, and all Catholic organizations were dissolved." Several Latin Rite churches are open; e.g., in Moscow, Leningrad, Odessa and Tiflis. An American chaplain is stationed in Moscow to serve Catholics at the U.S. embassy there. Recent reports indicate that, despite repression and attempts at Sovietization, the strongholds of Catholicism in the USSR are Lithuania (incorporated in the USSR in 1940, together with Estonia and Latvia) and the Ukraine. No Catholic statistics are available for the USSR. See separate entries for Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania.

Tot. pop., 262,400,000.

United Arab Emirates: Independent state along Persian Gulf; capital, Abu Dhabi.

V.a., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 3; priests, 8 (2 dioc., 6 rel.); srs., 33; bap., 580; Caths., 25,000; tot. pop., 800,000.

United States: See Catholic History in the United States, Statistics of the Church in the United States.

Upper Volta: Republic inland in western Africa; capital, Ouagadougou. White Fathers started the first missions in 1900 and 1901. White Sisters began work in 1911. A minor and a major seminary were established in 1926 and 1942, respectively. The first native bishop in modern times from West Africa was ordained in 1956 and the first cardinal created in 1965. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Upper Volta established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1973.

Archd., 1; dioc., 8; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 9 (nat.); parishes, 99; priests, 379 (162 dioc., 217 rel.); sem., 90; bros., 141; srs., 626; bap., 22,588; Caths., 500,000 (7.2%); tot. pop., 6,910,000.

Uruguay: Republic (called the Eastern Republic of Uruguay) on the southeast coast of South America; capital, Montevideo. The Spanish established a settlement in 1624 and evangelization followed. Missionaries followed the reduction pattern to reach the Indians, form them in the faith and train them in agriculture, husbandry, other useful arts, and the experience of managing property and living in community. Montevideo was made a diocese in 1878. The constitution of 1830 made Catholicism the religion of the state and

subsidized some of its activities, principally the missions to the Indians. Separation of Church and state was provided for in the constitution of 1917. Uruguay maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 9; abp., 1; bp., 10; parishes, 224; priests, 587 (198 dioc., 389 rel.); sem., 67; p.d., 16; bros., 149; srs., 1,621; bap., 41,673; Caths., 2,280,000 (78.6%); tot. pop., 2,900,000.

Vanuatu (New Hebrides): Independent (July 29, 1980) island group in the southwest Pacific, about 500 miles west of Fiji; formerly under joint British-French administration; capital, Vila. Effective, though slow, evangelization by Catholic missionaries began about 1887. A vicariate apostolic was set up in 1904. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 17; priests, 26 (2 dioc., 24 rel.); sem., 14; bros., 9; srs., 65; bap., 615; Caths., 16,143; tot. pop., 112,596.

Vatican City: See separate entry.

Venezuela: Republic in northern South America; capital, Caracas. Evangelization began in 1513-14 and involved members of a number of religious orders who worked in assigned territories, developing missions into pueblos or towns and villages of Indian converts. Nearly 350 towns originated as missions. Fifty-four missionaries met death by violence from the start of missionary work until 1817. Missionary work was seriously hindered during the wars of independence in the second decade of the 19th century and continued in decline through the rest of the century as dictator followed dictator in a period of political turbulence. Restoration of the missions got underway in 1922. The first diocese was established in 1531. Most of the bishops have been native Venezuelans. The first diocesan synod was held in 1574. Church-state relations are regulated by an agreement concluded with the Holy See in 1964. Venezuela maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 6; dioc., 18; v.a., 4; card., 1; abp., 6; bp., 29; parishes, 989; priests, 1,995 (796 dioc., 1,199 rel.); sem., 371; p.d., 21; bros., 326; srs., 4,345; bap., 349,463; Caths., 12,834,000 (92.2%); tot. pop., 13,910,000.

Vietnam: Country in southeastern Asia, reunited officially July 2, 1976, as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; capital, Hanoi. Previously, from 1954, partitioned into the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Vietnam in the North (capital, Hanoi) and the Republic of Vietnam in the South (capital, Saigon). Catholicism was introduced in 1533 but missionary work was intermittent until 1615 when Jesuits arrived to stay. One hundred thousand Catholics were reported in 1639. Two vicariates were organized in 1659. A seminary was set up in 1666 and two native priests were ordained two years later. A congregation of native women religious formed in 1670 is still active. Severe persecution broke out in 1698, three times in the 18th century, and again in the 19th. Between 100,000 and 300,000 persons suffered in some way from persecution during the 50 years before 1883 when the French moved in to secure religious liberty for the Catholics. Most of the 117 beatified Martyrs of Vietnam were killed during this 50-year period. After the French were forced out of Vietnam in 1954, the country was partitioned at the 17th parallel. The North went Communist and the Viet Cong, joined by North Vietnamese regular army troops in 1964, fought to gain control of the South. In 1954 there were approximately 1,114,000 Catholics in the North and 480,000 in the South. More than 650,000 fled to the South to avoid the government repression that silenced the Church in the North. In South Vietnam, the Church continued to develop during the war years. Fragmentary reports about the status of the Church since the end of the war in 1975 have been ominous. Freedom of religious belief and practice was promised by the Revolutionary Government in May, 1975, shortly after its capture of Saigon (Ho Chi Min City). The hierarchy was established in 1960. The apostolic delegation, formerly in Saigon, was transferred to Hanoi in 1976; it is presently vacant.

Archd., 3; dioc., 22; card., 1; abp., 5; bp., 38. No statistics are available. There were 2,749,475 Catholics (6.4% of the total population) in 1974. Pop., 52,300,000.

Virgin Islands: Organized unincorporated U.S. territory, about 34 miles east of Puerto Rico; capital, Charlotte Amalie on St. Thomas (one of the three principal islands). The islands were discovered by Columbus in 1493 and named for St. Ursula and her virgin companions. Missionaries began evangelization in the 16th century. A church on St. Croix dates from about 1660; another, on St. Thomas, from 1774. The Baltimore archdiocese had jurisdiction over the islands from 1804 to 1820 when it was passed on to the first of several places in the Caribbean area. Some trouble arose over a pastoral appointment in the 19th century, resulting in a small schism. The Redemptorists took over pastoral care in 1858; normal conditions have prevailed since.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 6; priests, 14 (1 dioc., 13 rel.); bro., 1; srs., 18; bap., 726; Caths., 27,000; tot. pop., 100,000.

Wales: Part of the United Kingdom, on the western part of the island of Great Britain. Celtic missionaries completed evangelization by the end of the sixth century, the climax of what has been called the age of saints. Welsh Christianity received its distinctive Celtic character at this time. Some conflict developed when attempts were made — and proved successful later — to place the Welsh Church under the jurisdiction of Canterbury; the Welsh opted for direct contact with

Rome. The Church made progress despite the depredations of Norsemen in the eighth and ninth centuries. Norman infiltration occurred near the middle of the 12th century, resulting in a century-long effort to establish territorial dioceses and parishes to replace the Celtic organizational plan of monastic centers and satellite churches. The Western Schism produced split views and allegiances. Actions of Henry VIII in breaking away from Rome had serious repercussions. Proscription and penal laws crippled the Church, resulted in heavy defections and touched off a 150-year period of repression in which more than 91 persons died for the faith. Methodism prevailed by 1750. Modern Catholicism came to Wales with Irish immigrants in the 19th century, when the number of Welsh Catholics was negligible. Catholic emancipation was granted in 1829. The hierarchy was restored in 1850. (See Index for papal visit to Wales.)

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1; bp., 2; parishes, 169; priests, 324 (179 dioc., 145 rel.); sem., 24; p.d., 1; bros., 29; srs., 657; bap., 3,252; Caths., 146,163 (5.1%); tot. pop., 2,859,000.

Wallis and Futuna Islands: French overseas territory in the southwestern Pacific. Marists, who began evangelizing the islands in 1836-7, were the first Catholic missionaries. The entire populations of the two islands were baptized by the end of 1842 (Wallis) and 1843 (Futuna). The first missionary to the latter island was killed in 1841; he was the first martyr of the Pacific. Most of the priests on the islands are native Polynesians. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 6; priests, 16 (8 dioc., 8 rel.); sem., 2; bros., 7; srs., 51; bap., 359; Caths., 10,000; tot. pop., 10,412.

Western Sahara: Former Spanish overseas province (Spanish Sahara) on the northwestern coast of Africa. Territory is under control of Morocco. Islam is the religion of non-Europeans. A prefecture apostolic was established in 1954 for the European Catholics there.

P.a., 1; parishes, 2; priests, 3 (rel.); Caths., 365.

Yemen: Arab republic in southwestern Arabia; capital, Sanaa. Christians perished in the first quarter of the sixth century. Moslems have been in control since the seventh century. The state religion is Islam. In 1973, for the first time in 1,400 years, Catholic personnel — priests, religious, lay persons — were invited to work in the country as staff of a government hospital; they were not to engage in proselytizing. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Tot. pop., 7,080,000.

Yemen, Peoples Democratic Republic of: Republic in the southern part of the Arabian peninsula; capitals, Aden and Medina as-Shaab. No Christian community has existed there since the Moslem conquest of the seventh century. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Tot. pop., 1,853,000.

Yugoslavia: Socialist republic in southeastern Europe; capital, Belgrade. Christianity was introduced from the seventh to ninth centuries in the regions which were combined to form the nation after World War I. Since these regions straddled the original line of demarcation for the Western and Eastern Empires (and churches), and since the Reformation had little lasting effect, the Christians are nearly all either Roman Catholics or Byzantines (some in communion with Rome, the majority Orthodox). Yugoslavia was proclaimed a Socialist republic in 1945. Repression of religion became government policy. Between May, 1945, and December, 1950, persecution took the following toll: almost two-thirds of 22 dioceses lost their bishops; about 348 priests were killed; 200 priests were under arrest and in prison; 12 of 18 seminaries were closed; the Catholic press was confiscated; religious instruction was suppressed in all schools; 300 religious houses and institutions were confiscated, and nuns and other religious driven out; all Church property was expropriated; the ministry of priests was severely restricted and subject to government interference; many thousands of the faithful shared the fate of priests and religious in death, imprisonment and slave labor. Cardinal Stepinac, arrested in 1946 and the symbol of the Church under persecution in Yugoslavia, died Feb. 10, 1960. In an agreement signed June 25, 1966, the government recognized the Holy See's spiritual jurisdiction over the Church in the country and guaranteed to bishops the possibility of maintaining contact with Rome in ecclesiastical and religious matters. The Holy See confirmed the principle that the activity of ecclesiastics, in the exercise of priestly functions, must take place within the religious and ecclesiastical sphere, and that abuse of these functions for political ends would be illegal. Less than two months after the agreement was signed, a group of exiled Croatian priests issued a statement in which they accused the Yugoslav government of failing to abide by it. According to others, an improvement was noticeable. Yugoslavia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 8; dioc., 14; a.a., 1, abp., 8; bp., 22; parishes, 2,761; priests, 4,251 (2,797 dioc., 1,454 rel.); sem., 710; p.d., 3; bros., 271; srs., 6,387; bap., 81,355; Caths., 7,090,000 (31.7%); tot. pop., 22,340,000.

Zaire (formerly the Congo): Republic in south central Africa; capital, Kinshasa. Christianity was introduced in 1484 and evangelization began about 1490. The first native bishop in black Africa was ordained in 1518. Subsequent missionary work was hindered by faulty methods of instruction and formation,

inroads of the slave trade, wars among the tribes, and Portuguese policy based on the patronage system and having all the trappings of anti-clericalism in the 18th and 19th centuries. Modern evangelization started in the second half of the 19th century. The hierarchy was established in 1959. In the civil disorders which followed independence in 1960, some missions and other church installations were abandoned, thousands of people reverted to tribal religions and many priests and religious were killed. Church-state tensions have developed in recent years because of the Church's criticism of the anti-Christian thrust of Pres. Mobutu's "Africanization" policies. Zaire maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 6; dioc., 41; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 5 (nat.); bp., 45 (40 nat.); parishes, 961; priests, 2,543 (696 dioc., 1,847 rel.); sem., 1,579; p.d., 1; bros., 1,007; srs., 4,337; bap., 358,977; Caths., 12,617,000 (44.5%); tot. pop., 28,290,000.

Zambia: Republic in central Africa; capital, Lusaka. Portuguese priests did some evangelizing in the 16th and 17th centuries but no results of their work remained in the 19th century. Jesuits began work in the south in the 1880's and White Fathers in the north and east in 1895. Evangelization of the western region began for the first time in 1831. The number of Catholics doubled in the 20 years following World War II. Zambia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 7; abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 7 (5 nat.); parishes, 206; priests, 498 (92 dioc., 406 rel.); sem., 111; p.d., 1; bros., 171; srs., 684; bap., 46,262; Caths., 1,638,000 (28%); tot. pop., 5,830,000.

Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia): Independent republic (Apr. 18, 1980) in south central Africa; capital, Harare (Salisbury). Earlier unsuccessful missionary ventures preceded the introduction of Catholicism in 1879. Missionaries began to make progress after 1893. The hierarchy was established in 1955; the first black bishop was ordained in 1973. In 1969, four years after the government of Ian Smith made a unilateral declaration of independence from England, a new constitution was enacted for the purpose of assuring continued white supremacy over the black majority. Catholic and Protestant prelates in the country protested rigorously against the constitution and related enactments as opposed to human rights of the blacks and restrictive of the Church's freedom to carry out its pastoral, educational and social service functions. The Smith regime was ousted in 1979 after seven years of civil war in which at least 25,000 people were killed. Diplomatic relations with the Vatican were established in 1980.

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; p.a., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 5 (3 nat.); priests, 336 (55 dioc., 281 rel.); sem., 69; p.d., 11 bros., 122; srs., 922; bap., 12,660; Caths., 676,000 (9.2%); tot. pop., 7,360,000.

CATHOLIC WORLD STATISTICS

(Principal sources: Statistical Yearbook of the Church, 1980, the latest edition available; Annuario Pontificio, 1982. Figures are from Dec. 31, 1980, except for jurisdictions and hierarchy which have been updated to June, 1982, in most cases.)

Patriarchates: 13. Eastern Rites, 8 (Africa, 2; Asia, 6). Roman Rite, 5 (Asia, 2; Europe, 2; West Indies, 1). The West Indies patriarchate has been vacant since 1963.

Archdioceses: 501 (Africa, 56; North and Middle America, 77; South America, 86; Asia, 122; Europe, 144; Oceania, 16).

Dioceses: 1,873 (Africa, 300; North and Middle America, 304; South America, 336; Asia, 350; Europe, 535; Oceania, 48).

Prelatures: 80 (Africa, 1; North and Middle America, 12; South America, 45; Asia, 14; Europe, 8).

Abbacies: 20 (Africa, 1; North and Middle America, 1; South America, 2; Asia, 1; Europe, 14; Oceania, 1).

Vicariates Apostolic: 71 (Africa, 12; North and Middle America, 6; South America, 36; Asia, 16; Europe, 1).

Prefectures Apostolic: 58 (Africa, 11; South America, 11; Asia, 36).

Apostolic Administrations: 8 (Africa, 1; North and Middle America, 2; Asia, 1; Europe, 4).

Missions "Sui Juris": 3 (Africa, 1; Asia, 2).

Apostolic Exarchates, Ordinariates: 21 (North and Middle America, 2; South America, 3; Asia, 2; Europe, 13; Oceania, 1).

Military Vicariates: 27 (Africa, 3; North and Middle America, 4; South America, 7; Asia, 2; Europe, 9; Oceania, 2).

Cardinals (as of Sept. 9, 1982): 122 (Africa, 12; North and Middle America, 19; South America, 16; Asia, 10; Europe, 62; Oceania, 3).

Archbishops: 424 (Africa, 49; North and Middle America, 75; South America, 83; Asia, 91; Europe, 110; Oceania, 16). Figures for archbishops and bishops (below) include residential and auxiliary prelates only. Titular archbishops and bishops engaged in other apostolates and retired members of the hierarchy are not included. The total number of archbishops and bishops was 680 amd 2,985, respectively, according to the *1980 Statistical Yearbook of the Church.*

Bishops: 2,420 (Africa, 314; North and Middle America, 482; South America, 516; Asia, 325; Europe, 719; Oceania, 64). See note under archbishops, above.

Priests, Total: 413,600 (Africa, 17,346; North

and Middle America, 86,315; South America, 33,817; Asia, 27,136; Europe, 243,319; Oceania, 5,667).

Priests, Diocesan: 257,409 (Africa, 6,052; North and Middle America, 51,459; South America, 14,523; Asia, 13,555; Europe, 168,908; Oceania, 2,912).

Priests, Religious: 156,191 (Africa, 11,294; North and Middle America, 34,856; South America, 19,294; Asia, 13,581; Europe, 74,411; Oceania, 2,755).

Permanent Deacons: 7,654 (Africa, 131; North and Middle America, 5,207; South America, 696; Asia, 70; Europe, 1,500; Oceania, 50).

Brothers: 73,090 (Africa, 5,364; North and Middle America, 15,908; South America, 7,030; Asia, 6,117; Europe, 35,445; Oceania, 3,226).

Sisters: 960,991 (Africa, 35,586; North and Middle America, 203,801; South America, 89,936; Asia, 87,889; Europe, 527,707; Oceania, 16,072).

Seminarians: 66,042 (Africa, 6,549; North and Middle America, 12,883; South America, 9,817; Asia, 12,190; Europe, 23,666; Oceania, 937). Figures are for diocesan (44,143) and religious order (21,899) major seminarians.

Baptisms: 17,541,164 (Africa, 2,001,104; North and Middle America, 4,092,196; South America, 5,590,295; Asia, 2,083,389; Europe, 3,648,783; Oceania, 125,397). Includes 16,410,161 baptisms up to the age of seven and 1,131,003 over the age of seven.

Marriages: 4,156,264 (Africa, 177,685; North and Middle America, 892,730; South America, 1,119,673; Asia, 381,697; Europe, 1,551,099; Oceania, 33,380). Includes 3,820,462 marriages between Catholics and 335,802 between Catholics and non-Catholics.

Parishes: 206,503 (Africa, 7,162; North and Middle America, 30,688; South America, 15,663; Asia, 11,854; Europe, 138,828; Oceania, 2,308).

Elementary or Primary Schools: 75,454 (Africa, 18,654; North and Middle America, 12,740; South America, 9,172; Asia, 11,108; Europe, 21,373; Oceania, 2,407).

Elementary or Primary School Students: 20,661,202 (Africa, 5,610,700; North and Middle America, 3,735,889; South America, 3,102,729; Asia, 3,752,622; Europe, 3,978,952; Oceania, 480,310).

Secondary Schools: 29,637 (Africa, 3,244; North and Middle America, 3,755; South America, 4,905; Asia, 6,207; Europe, 10,844; Oceania, 682).

Secondary School Students: 11,014,951 (Africa, 806,533; North and Middle America, 1,492,922; South America, 1,871,037; Asia, 3,150,892; Europe, 3,435,984; Oceania, 257,583).

Students in Higher Institutes and Universities: 2,093,589 (Africa, 7,368; North and Middle America, 793,154; South America, 460,154; Asia, 615,229; Europe, 214,449; Oceania, 3,235).

Hospitals: 6,700 (Africa, 978; North and Middle America, 1,094; South America, 1,326; Asia, 1,089; Europe, 2,030; Oceania, 183).

Dispensaries: 11,789 (Africa, 3,115; North and Middle America, 1,145; South America, 2,656; Asia, 2,241; Europe, 2,418; Oceania, 214).

Leprosaria: 630 (Africa, 283; North and Middle America, 18; South America, 51; Asia, 266; Europe, 7; Oceania, 5).

Homes for Aged, Chronically Ill, Handicapped: 9,642 (Africa, 281; North and Middle America, 962; South America, 1,227; Asia, 519; Europe, 6,485; Oceania, 168).

Orphanages: 6,185 (Africa, 358, North and Middle America, 408; South America, 1,023; Asia, 1,629; Europe, 2,709; Oceania, 58).

Nurseries: 4,860 (Africa, 360; North and Middle America, 189; South America, 850; Asia, 872; Europe, 2,561; Oceania, 28).

Catholic Population: 783,660,000 (17.9 per cent of the total world population of 4,371,266,000). Africa, 58,676,000 (12.5 per cent; total population, 469,543,000). North and Middle America, 166,081,000 (44.2 per cent; total population, 375,583,000). South America, 218,735,000 (90.7 per cent; total population 241,224,000). Asia, 62,713,000 (2.4 per cent; total population, 2,581,687,000). Europe, 271,649,000 (39.9 per cent; total population, 680,490,000). Oceania, 5,806,000 (25.5 per cent; total population, 22,739,000).

COMMUNISM

The substantive principles of modern Communism, a theory and system of economics and social organization, were stated about the middle of the 19th century by Karl Marx, author of *The Communist Manifesto* and, with Friedrich Engels, *Das Kapital*.

The elements of Communist ideology include: radical materialism; dialectical determinism; the inevitability of class struggle, tablishment of a worldwide classless society; common ownership of productive and other goods; the subordination of all persons and institutions to the dictatorship of the collectivity; denial of the rights, dignity and liberty of persons; militant atheism and hostility to religion; utilitarian morality.

Communism in theory and practice has been the subject of many papal documents and statements. Pius IX condemned it in 1846. Leo XIII dealt with it at length in the encyclicals *Quod Apostolici Muneris* in 1878 and *Rerum Novarum* in 1891. Pius XI wrote the encyclicals *Quadragesimo Anno* in 1931 and *Divini Redemptoris* in 1937.

STATISTICS OF CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA

(Principal source: *1982 Directory of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops.* Permanent deacon statistics are from the *1982 Annuario Pontificio.* Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk. For dioceses marked +, see Canadian Dioceses with Interprovincial Lines.)

Canada's 10 civil provinces and two territories are divided into 17 ecclesiastical provinces consisting of 17 metropolitan sees (archdioceses) and 52 suffragan sees (51 dioceses and one abbacy); there are also one archdiocese, one eparchy and one exarchate immediately subject to the Holy See. (See listing of Ecclesiastical Provinces elsewhere in this section.)

This table presents a regional breakdown of Catholic statistics. In some cases, the totals are approximate because diocesan boundaries fall within several civil provinces.

Civil Province Diocese	Cath. Pop.	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacs.	Bros.	Srs.	Parishes
Newfoundland	**216,108**	**121**	**39**	**160**	**—**	**96**	**513**	**218**
*St. John's	123,276	60	18	78	—	63	337	86
Grand Falls	33,691	29	3	32	—	15	68	45
Labrador-Schefferville+	19,727	1	17	18	—	9	29	26
St. George's	39,414	31	1	32	—	9	79	61
Prince Edward Island								
Charlottetown	**50,597**	**75**	**1**	**76**	**1**	**—**	**235**	**57**
Nova Scotia	**261,965**	**285**	**57**	**342**	**11**	**9**	**1,151**	**219**
*Halifax	97,500	75	30	105	11	1	550	51
Antigonish	127,625	187	9	196	—	7	536	127
Yarmouth	36,840	23	18	41	—	1	65	41
New Brunswick	**347,460**	**310**	**102**	**412**	**1**	**54**	**1,254**	**259**
*Moncton	76,340	78	49	127	—	24	402	64
Bathurst	110,667	87	28	115	—	17	382	57
Edmundston	55,453	58	13	71	—	11	235	37
St. John	105,000	87	12	99	1	2	235	101
Quebec	**5,585,513**	**4,284**	**2,918**	**7,202**	**84**	**3,280**	**26,151**	**1,915**
*Montreal	1,533,777	715	1,166	1,881	—	906	8,336	282
*Quebec	954,903	836	640	1,476	37	666	6,223	274
*Rimouski	162,593	234	63	297	2	47	981	117
*Sherbrooke	247,484	319	143	462	4	134	1,462	150
Amos	105,855	93	23	116	—	23	328	81
Chicoutimi	271,540	292	86	378	4	128	982	106
Gaspe	104,655	108	21	129	1	11	274	63
Hauterive	111,315	63	31	94	—	29	266	52
Hull	186,000	95	73	168	2	23	368	65
Joliette	157,342	149	58	207	1	140	635	58
Mont Laurier	70,526	71	49	120	—	47	235	59
Nicolet	166,649	230	39	269	8	148	1,132	85
Rouyn-Noranda	54,333	33	25	58	—	18	178	41
Ste.-Anne-de-la Pocatiere	92,392	190	9	199	—	16	428	54
St. Hyacinthe	299,737	244	123	367	19	344	1,699	112
St. Jean de Quebec	421,921	168	98	266	—	149	755	88
St. Jerome	238,403	111	111	222	2	152	306	66
Trois Rivieres	238,088	210	102	312	3	214	1,183	97
Valleyfield	168,000	123	58	181	1	85	380	65
Ontario	**2,556,642**	**1,317**	**1,244**	**2,561**	**137**	**531**	**5,112**	**1,146**
*Kingston	62,651	73	5	78	—	—	258	68
*Ottawa	285,303	158	244	402	10	106	1,179	112
*Toronto	1,000,000	234	501	735	88	305	995	187
Alexandria-Cornwall	47,344	46	9	55	1	10	128	34
Hamilton	298,441	144	154	298	1	28	554	120
Hearst	34,512	36	5	41	—	4	60	43

Civil Province Diocese	Cath. Pop.	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacs.	Bros.	Srs.	Parishes
Ontario								
London	333,405	244	119	363	—	21	772	177
Moosonee+	3,000	—	13	13	1	12	11	8
Pembroke+	55,495	62	16	78	—	4	302	72
Peterborough	51,791	67	6	73	—	2	175	77
St. Catharines	100,000	57	38	95	—	3	83	47
Sault Ste. Marie	170,000	134	72	206	35	13	425	115
Thunder Bay	55,000	26	43	69	—	2	70	54
Timmins	59,700	36	19	55	1	21	100	32
Manitoba	**205,700**	**147**	**214**	**361**	**21**	**63**	**1,018**	**231**
*Keewatin-LePas+	23,000	1	35	36	2	12	49	32
*St. Boniface	80,000	98	79	177	6	38	605	108
*Winnipeg	97,500	48	83	131	13	10	355	68
Churchill-Hudson Bay+	5,200	—	17	17	—	3	9	23
Saskatchewan	**214,005**	**189**	**154**	**343**	**—**	**30**	**803**	**397**
*Regina	92,300	87	44	131	—	5	243	183
Gravelbourg	13,784	30	6	36	—	3	95	49
Prince Albert	47,421	38	32	70	—	5	193	88
Saskatoon	48,000	34	44	78	—	4	176	53
St. Peter Muenster (Abb.)	12,500	—	28	28	—	13	96	24
Alberta	**365,000**	**226**	**231**	**457**	**1**	**37**	**937**	**446**
*Edmonton	165,000	104	117	221	—	21	604	179
*Grouard-McLennan	30,000	5	40	45	—	4	69	77
Calgary	130,000	93	59	152	1	10	189	123
St. Paul	40,000	24	15	39	—	2	75	67
British Columbia	**312,586**	**167**	**185**	**352**	**—**	**53**	**611**	**309**
*Vancouver	175,000	87	109	196	—	31	326	70
Kamloops	28,000	17	14	31	—	6	48	76
Nelson	39,586	29	16	45	—	—	59	56
Prince George	26,000	6	24	30	—	8	49	48
Victoria	44,000	28	22	50	—	8	129	59
Yukon Territory								
Whitehorse+	7,770	—	16	16	—	2	12	15
Northwest Territories								
MacKenzie-Ft. Smith+	18,390	1	35	36	—	22	41	50
Eastern Rites	**211,265**	**167**	**70**	**237**	**21**	**18**	**138**	**465**
*Winnipeg	55,000	38	18	56	5	1	30	124
Edmonton	41,065	31	15	46	5	9	35	98
New Westminster	7,000	10	4	14	1	1	6	20
Saskatoon	25,000	15	17	32	2	5	42	136
Toronto	83,200	73	16	89	8	2	25	87
Sts. Cyril and Methodius (Slovaks)			No separate statistics available					
Greek Melkites (Ap. Ex.)			No separate statistics available					
Military Vicariate	**72,086**	**51**	**20**	**71**	**—**	**—**	**6**	**60**
TOTALS 1982	**10,425,087**	**7,340**	**5,286**	**12,626**	**277**	**4,195**	**37,982**	**5,787**
Totals 1981	**10,344,046**	**7,413**	**5,218**	**12,631**	**245**	**4,445**	**38,112**	**5,797**

Canadian Constitution

Four months after approval by the Canadian Parliament and a few weeks after ratification in Great Britain, the Constitution Act was signed by Queen Elizabeth II in April, 1982, and became the nation's first truly Canadian Constitution, replacing the British North American Act of 1867 and ending Britain's nominal role in the government.

PERCENTAGE OF CATHOLICS

Catholic population statistics are from the 1982 Directory of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops; total population figures are 1981 estimates.

The table presents a regional breakdown of Catholic percentage in total population. In some cases, the Catholic totals are approximate because diocesan boundaries fall within several civil provinces. See Index: Canadian Dioceses with Interprovincial Lines.

Civil Province Territory	Cath. Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
Alberta	365,000	2,135,900	17.1
British Columbia	312,586	2,687,000	11.6
Manitoba	205,700	1,027,000	20.0
New Brunswick	347,460	709,100	49.0
Newfoundland	216,108	583,600	37.0
Nova Scotia	261,965	856,100	30.6
Ontario	2,556,642	8,600,500	29.7
Prince Edward Is.	50,597	124,100	40.8
Quebec	5,585,513	6,325,200	88.3
Saskatchewan	214,005	975,700	21.9
Northwest Territories	18,390	42,800	42.9
Yukon	7,770	21,300	36.1
Eastern Rites	211,265	—	—
Military Vicariate	72,086	—	—
TOTALS 1982	**10,425,087**	**24,088,500**	**43.3**
Totals 1981	**10,344,046**	**23,809,900**	**43.4**

Dioceses with Interprovincial Lines

The following dioceses, indicated by + in the table, have interprovincial lines.

Churchill-Hudson Bay includes part of Northwest Territories.

Keewatin-Le Pas includes part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan provinces.

Labrador-Schefferville includes the Labrador region of Newfoundland and the northern part of Quebec province.

MacKenzie-Fort Smith, Northwest Territories, includes part of Alberta and Saskatchewan provinces.

Moosonee, Ont., includes part of Quebec province.

Pembroke, Ont., includes one county of Quebec province.

Whitehorse, Y.T., includes part of British Columbia.

ORGANIZATIONS

The Catholic Church Extension Society of Canada supports home missions. Address: 67 Bond St., Toronto, Ontario M5B 1X6.

The Oblate Indian-Eskimo Council of Canada, 238 Argyle St., Ottawa.

The Canadian Catholic Women's League, with a membership of more than 100,000. Address: 3081 Ness Ave., Winnipeg, Man. R2J 2G3.

G. K. Chesterton Society, 1437 College Dr., Saskatoon, Sask. S7N OW8.

CONFERENCE OF BISHOPS

The Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops was established Oct. 12, 1943, as a permanent voluntary association of the bishops of Canada, was given official approval by the Holy See in 1948, and acquired the status of an episcopal conference after the Second Vatican Council.

The CCCB acts in two ways: (1) as a strictly ecclesiastical body through which the bishops act together with pastoral authority and responsibility for the Church throughout the country; (2) as an operational secretariat through which the bishops act on a wider scale for the good of the Church and society.

At the top of the CCCB organizational table are the president, an executive committee, an administrative board and a plenary assembly. The membership consists of all the bishops of Canada.

Departments and Offices

The CCCB's work is planned and co-ordinated by a Pastoral Team of 14 members — six bishops and six staff members (lay and clergy) and the two general secretaries.

The CCCB has six departments and four offices all of which work in both French and English: (I) Department for Theology and Canon Law; (II) Department for Christian Education and Migration and Tourism; (III) Department for Social Affairs and Laity; (IV) Department for Missions, Ecumenism and Non-Believers; (V) Department for Clergy and Religious; (VI) Department for Liturgy and Social Communications. Offices for (1) Christian Education (2) Liturgy (3) Missions (4) Social Affairs.

The general secretariat consists of a French and an English general secretary and their assistants and directors of public relations.

Administrative services for purchasing, archives and library, accounting, personnel, publications, printing and distribution are supervised by directors who relate to the general secretaries.

Various advisory councils and committees with mixed memberships of lay persons, religious, priests and bishops also serve the CCCB on a variety of topics.

Operations

Meetings for the transaction of business are held at least once a year by the plenary assembly, eight times a year by the executive committee, and four times a year by the administrative board.

Archbishop Henri Legare, O.M.I., of Grouard-McLennan, Alta., is president of the CCCB; Bishop Paul Reding of Hamilton, Ont., is vice-president.

Headquarters are located at 90 Parent Ave., Ottawa, K1N 7B1, Canada.

Oceania

Caroline and Marshall Islands (diocese), Martin J. Neylon, S.J.

Papua New Guinea: Goroko (diocese), Raymond R. Caesar, S.V.D.

Madang (archdiocese), Leo Arkfeld, S.V.D.

Mendi (diocese), Firmin Schmidt, O.F.M.Cap.

Mount Hagen (archdiocese), George Bernarding, S.V.D.

Wewak (diocese), Raymond P. Kalisz, S.V.D.

Vanuatu (New Hebrides): Port Vila (diocese), Francis Lambert, S.M.

South America

Bolivia: Coroico (prelacy), Thomas R. Manning, O.F.M.

La Paz (archdiocese), Andrew B. Schierhoff, auxiliary.

Santa Cruz (archdiocese), Charles A. Brown, M.M., auxiliary.

Brazil: Abaetetuba (diocese), Angelo Frosi, S.X.

Belem do Para (archdiocese), Jude Prost, O.F.M., auxiliary.

Borba (prelacy), Adrian J. M. Veigle, T.O.R.

Cristalandia (prelacy), James A. Schuck, O.F.M.

Jatai (diocese), Benedict D. Coscia, O.F.M. Michael P. Mundo, auxiliary.

Paranagua (diocese), Bernard Nolker, C.SS.R.

Rui Barbosa (diocese), Mathias Schmidt, O.S.B.

Santarem (diocese), James C. Ryan, O.F.M.

Sao Paulo (archdiocese), Alfred Novak, C.SS.R., auxiliary.

Sao Salvador da Bahia (archdiocese), Thomas W. Murphy, C.SS.R., auxiliary.

Peru: Chulucanas (prelacy), John McNabb, O.S.A.

CATHOLIC POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory, 1982;* figures as of Jan. 1, 1982. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk; for dioceses marked +, see Dioceses with Interstate Lines.)

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Parishes
NEW ENGLAND	**5,606,800**	**4,155**	**2,543**	**6,698**	**511**	**761**	**13,185**	**1,701**
Maine, Portland	**272,306**	**223**	**119**	**342**	**—**	**43**	**821**	**144**
New Hampshire, Manchester	**291,081**	**287**	**103**	**390**	**1**	**60**	**1,141**	**128**
Vermont, Burlington	**158,118**	**163**	**64**	**227**	**12**	**23**	**369**	**100**
Massachusetts	**2,942,673**	**2,161**	**1,722**	**3,883**	**182**	**369**	**7,087**	**785**
*Boston	1,913,827	1,319	1,188	2,507	125	211	4,634	408
Fall River	340,000	232	206	438	13	38	738	113
Springfield	351,520	260	126	386	—	21	935	136
Worcester	337,326	350	202	552	44	99	780	128
Rhode Island, Providence	**618,860**	**390**	**204**	**594**	**60**	**170**	**1,251**	**159**
Connecticut	**1,323,762**	**931**	**331**	**1,262**	**256**	**96**	**2,516**	**385**
*Hartford	793,908	541	151	692	198	64	1,492	222
Bridgeport	331,350	244	101	345	31	7	687	87
Norwich+	198,504	146	79	225	27	25	337	76
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	**13,068,212**	**9,494**	**5,411**	**14,905**	**1,082**	**1,860**	**33,741**	**3,898**
New York	**6,404,479**	**4,417**	**2,942**	**7,359**	**487**	**1,168**	**15,485**	**1,713**
*New York	1,839,000	1,034	1,578	2,612	170	453	5,401	412
Albany	408,648	399	222	621	35	93	1,250	201
Brooklyn	1,372,402	936	388	1,324	85	289	2,318	221
Buffalo	825,991	589	314	903	48	92	2,227	296
Ogdensburg	168,896	193	39	232	20	34	355	122
Rochester	376,124	379	145	524	—	55	934	161
Rockville Centre	1,042,280	495	138	633	91	134	2,025	129
Syracuse	371,138	392	118	510	38	18	975	171
New Jersey	**2,912,451**	**1,901**	**923**	**2,824**	**510**	**320**	**5,386**	**692**
*Newark	1,374,484	825	443	1,268	222	167	2,521	248
Camden	351,603	374	43	417	69	25	551	127
Metuchen	411,010	148	69	217	49	24	548	93
Paterson	327,439	294	253	547	70	51	1,103	104
Trenton	447,915	260	115	375	100	53	663	120
Pennsylvania	**3,751,282**	**3,176**	**1,546**	**4,722**	**85**	**372**	**12,870**	**1,493**
*Philadelphia	1,386,247	963	646	1,609	17	227	5,563	305
Allentown	263,365	300	113	413	—	28	904	152
Altoona-Johnstown	153,209	183	91	274	1	21	170	120

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Par-ishes
Pennsylvania								
Erie	225,773	276	53	329	—	8	721	128
Greensburg	224,926	194	116	310	1	10	425	117
Harrisburg	205,951	175	85	260	39	12	846	110
Pittsburgh	926,635	622	318	940	27	59	3,088	321
Scranton	365,176	463	124	587	—	7	1,153	240
SOUTH ATLANTIC	**3,183,504**	**2,230**	**2,080**	**4,310**	**427**	**562**	**6,712**	**1,292**
Delaware, Wilmington+	**121,262**	**122**	**110**	**232**	**21**	**37**	**431**	**55**
Maryland, *Baltimore	**425,998**	**333**	**394**	**727**	**102**	**92**	**1,795**	**152**
District of Columbia								
*Washington+	396,741	338	659	997	105	174	959	130
Virginia	**294,276**	**224**	**150**	**374**	**47**	**17**	**658**	**162**
Arlington	179,025	79	98	177	44	10	316	56
Richmond	115,251	145	52	197	3	7	342	106
West Virginia								
Wheeling-Charleston	106,420	131	83	214	15	25	444	126
North Carolina	**100,828**	**127**	**89**	**216**	**2**	**16**	**323**	**122**
Charlotte	51,792	61	65	126	—	10	210	64
Raleigh	49,036	66	24	90	2	6	113	58
South Carolina, Charleston	**65,871**	**82**	**51**	**133**	**21**	**26**	**253**	**77**
Georgia	**164,604**	**160**	**137**	**297**	**26**	**41**	**394**	**100**
*Atlanta	109,651	93	96	189	9	32	175	55
Savannah	54,953	67	41	108	17	9	219	45
Florida	**1,507,504**	**713**	**407**	**1,120**	**88**	**134**	**1,455**	**368**
*Miami	896,702	351	207	558	34	68	651	134
Orlando	183,000	121	52	173	3	2	180	66
Pensacola-Tallahassee	44,430	56	17	73	36	—	78	38
St. Augustine	72,046	64	26	90	3	8	125	44
St. Petersburg	311,326	121	105	226	12	56	421	86
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	**10,299,843**	**7,836**	**4,715**	**12,551**	**1,236**	**1,894**	**28,977**	**4,168**
Ohio	**2,336,103**	**2,050**	**977**	**3,027**	**239**	**501**	**7,147**	**952**
*Cincinnati	506,000	460	422	882	52	242	1,951	256
Cleveland	942,300	648	281	929	41	168	2,439	246
Columbus	195,333	224	69	293	22	12	640	107
Steubenville	53,650	166	17	183	1	8	126	74
Toledo	347,608	277	126	403	107	26	1,512	152
Youngstown	291,212	275	62	337	16	45	479	117
Indiana	**723,547**	**724**	**586**	**1,310**	**53**	**303**	**2,640**	**447**
*Indianapolis	201,846	220	189	409	—	95	1,152	142
Evansville	89,917	131	25	156	16	4	434	68
Ft. Wayne-South Bend	151,725	125	231	356	17	171	602	89
Gary	193,600	145	77	222	15	25	302	85
Lafayette	86,459	103	64	167	5	8	150	63
Illinois	**3,576,130**	**2,248**	**1,736**	**3,984**	**587**	**665**	**8,626**	**1,103**
*Chicago	2,374,138	1,248	1,220	2,468	418	310	4,955	444
Belleville	122,408	165	55	220	25	12	476	130
Joliet	411,000	212	163	375	49	261	1,105	113
Peoria	245,663	260	111	371	35	17	633	170
Rockford	236,428	179	82	261	60	20	525	102
Springfield	186,493	184	105	289	—	45	932	144
Michigan	**2,068,088**	**1,298**	**638**	**1,936**	**199**	**142**	**4,576**	**810**
*Detroit	1,259,807	594	418	1,012	113	103	2,516	337
Gaylord	86,718	59	23	82	2	4	156	59
Grand Rapids	152,835	165	43	208	17	5	633	91
Kalamazoo	96,461	61	32	93	19	6	289	47
Lansing	209,019	151	67	218	20	18	575	84
Marquette	90,353	126	25	151	1	3	157	88
Saginaw	172,895	142	30	172	27	3	250	104
Wisconsin	**1,595,975**	**1,516**	**778**	**2,294**	**158**	**283**	**5,988**	**856**
*Milwaukee	707,110	638	485	1,123	107	159	3,563	268
Green Bay	344,306	293	188	481	51	95	860	194

Section, States Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Parishes
Wisconsin								
La Crosse	230,774	268	40	308	—	15	626	169
Madison	220,639	212	45	257	—	13	641	138
Superior	93,146	105	20	125	—	1	298	87
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	**698,333**	**966**	**419**	**1,385**	**185**	**321**	**3,659**	**638**
Kentucky	**365,626**	**527**	**150**	**677**	**66**	**147**	**2,513**	**287**
*Louisville	211,550	259	110	369	66	126	1,441	126
Covington	104,000	189	23	212	—	8	782	85
Owensboro	50,076	79	17	96	—	13	290	76
Tennessee	**120,417**	**151**	**63**	**214**	**73**	**72**	**344**	**104**
Memphis	48,140	66	27	93	34	52	169	43
Nashville	72,277	85	36	121	39	20	175	61
Alabama	**115,368**	**148**	**132**	**280**	**32**	**31**	**442**	**131**
*Mobile	59,713	87	70	157	13	26	264	76
Birmingham	55,655	61	62	123	19	5	178	55
Mississippi	**96,922**	**140**	**74**	**214**	**14**	**71**	**360**	**116**
Biloxi	53,300	64	30	94	6	53	88	44
Jackson	43,622	76	44	120	8	18	272	72
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	**3,434,732**	**4,007**	**2,058**	**6,065**	**396**	**724**	**14,709**	**18,903**
Minnesota	**1,069,326**	**987**	**470**	**1,457**	**80**	**182**	**4,028**	**698**
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	573,425	399	219	618	65	72	1,659	219
Crookston	43,886	51	23	74	—	1	314	47
Duluth	96,464	94	36	130	6	—	328	78
New Ulm	73,510	113	5	118	2	—	161	94
St. Cloud	154,721	158	171	329	7	72	856	136
Winona	127,320	172	16	188	—	37	710	124
Iowa	**544,579**	**872**	**123**	**995**	**75**	**55**	**2,295**	**534**
*Dubuque	237,596	356	87	443	26	36	1,452	191
Davenport	110,917	192	21	213	16	18	423	119
Des Moines	83,313	117	8	125	18	1	203	84
Sioux City	112,753	207	7	214	15	—	217	140
Missouri	**824,757**	**937**	**812**	**1,749**	**134**	**331**	**4,353**	**506**
*St. Louis	543,021	570	536	1,106	43	202	3,345	249
Jefferson City	85,574	122	18	140	33	12	150	94
Kansas City-St. Joseph	144,038	162	185	347	57	57	641	100
Springfield-Cape Girardeau	52,124	83	73	156	1	60	217	63
North Dakota	**177,698**	**211**	**97**	**308**	**24**	**24**	**602**	**185**
Bismarck	78,852	71	60	131	8	18	271	74
Fargo	98,846	140	37	177	16	6	331	111
South Dakota	**140,129**	**184**	**115**	**299**	**14**	**40**	**488**	**177**
Rapid City	40,138	39	47	86	11	13	23	55
Sioux Falls	99,991	145	68	213	3	27	465	122
Nebraska	**331,662**	**423**	**229**	**652**	**68**	**60**	**834**	**273**
*Omaha	208,007	218	203	421	68	42	655	137
Grand Island	54,945	87	1	88	—	—	32	51
Lincoln	68,710	118	25	143	—	18	147	85
Kansas	**346,581**	**393**	**212**	**605**	**1**	**32**	**2,109**	**360**
*Kansas City	147,059	121	130	251	—	25	1,075	121
Dodge City	38,747	57	12	69	1	—	180	46
Salina	61,627	80	41	121	—	4	340	98
Wichita	99,148	135	29	164	—	3	514	95
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	**4,236,601**	**2,104**	**1,705**	**3,809**	**802**	**604**	**7,009**	**1,624**
Arkansas, Little Rock	**61,298**	**108**	**66**	**174**	**27**	**58**	**519**	**88**
Louisiana	**1,330,713**	**728**	**562**	**1,290**	**177**	**275**	**1,990**	**482**
*New Orleans	525,029	244	323	567	79	198	1,150	137
Alexandria-Shreveport	83,283	115	41	156	2	12	219	84
Baton Rouge	180,795	92	72	164	14	12	185	70
Houma-Thibodaux	132,733	52	9	61	26	10	65	36
Lafayette	320,191	185	83	268	39	39	320	120
Lake Charles	88,682	40	34	74	17	4	51	35

Section, States Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Parishes
Oklahoma	**128,848**	**168**	**68**	**236**	**38**	**26**	**485**	**130**
*Oklahoma City	79,609	104	31	135	18	14	266	75
Tulsa	49,239	64	37	101	20	12	219	55
Texas	**2,715,742**	**1,100**	**1,009**	**2,109**	**560**	**245**	**4,015**	**924**
*San Antonio	589,373	207	230	437	102	100	1,450	171
Amarillo	80,744	66	24	90	53	6	160	66
Austin	128,099	98	56	154	6	36	177	82
Beaumont	94,497	54	29	83	6	—	117	45
Brownsville	402,000	52	78	130	23	9	174	61
Corpus Christi	310,750	82	90	172	13	25	419	77
Dallas	178,047	110	93	203	94	5	309	64
El Paso+	244,958	104	78	182	45	14	345	82
Fort Worth	99,349	68	48	116	17	13	157	81
Galveston-Houston	514,490	207	245	452	134	37	654	145
San Angelo	73,435	52	38	90	67	—	53	50
Victoria	No separate statistics available.							
MOUNTAIN	**1,769,451**	**1,188**	**820**	**2,008**	**363**	**267**	**3,167**	**804**
Montana	**130,817**	**213**	**57**	**270**	**11**	**11**	**251**	**137**
Great Falls-Billings	65,792	89	37	126	4	4	179	74
Helena	65,025	124	20	144	7	7	72	63
Idaho, Boise	**77,386**	**93**	**30**	**123**	**16**	**4**	**204**	**71**
Wyoming, Cheyenne+	**67,500**	**57**	**8**	**65**	**3**	**3**	**73**	**39**
Colorado	**418,450**	**310**	**260**	**570**	**76**	**65**	**1,146**	**191**
*Denver	309,284	210	211	421	72	48	933	132
Pueblo	109,166	100	49	149	4	17	213	59
New Mexico	**381,664**	**195**	**166**	**361**	**74**	**113**	**645**	**150**
*Santa Fe	323,319	142	111	253	66	86	465	93
Gallup+	58,345	53	55	108	8	27	180	57
Arizona	**488,027**	**213**	**191**	**404**	**151**	**42**	**607**	**134**
Phoenix	263,027	116	118	234	75	31	265	77
Tucson	225,000	97	73	170	76	11	342	57
Utah, Salt Lake City	**61,607**	**53**	**55**	**108**	**31**	**20**	**119**	**41**
Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	**144,000**	**54**	**53**	**107**	**1**	**9**	**122**	**41**
PACIFIC	**6,186,084**	**2,991**	**2,713**	**5,704**	**443**	**856**	**9,739**	**1,543**
Washington	**402,676**	**381**	**333**	**714**	**75**	**46**	**1,348**	**228**
*Seattle	270,251	224	235	459	49	37	825	130
Spokane	74,525	99	87	186	25	8	464	58
Yakima	57,900	58	11	69	1	1	59	40
Oregon	**327,230**	**229**	**256**	**485**	**4**	**90**	**914**	**156**
*Portland	301,369	183	246	429	4	90	828	127
Baker	25,861	46	10	56	—	—	86	29
California	**5,206,275**	**2,289**	**1,960**	**4,249**	**315**	**649**	**7,011**	**1,040**
*Los Angeles	2,303,560	618	677	1,295	124	135	2,643	281
*San Francisco	351,424	308	395	703	16	89	1,100	104
Fresno	310,500	122	55	177	2	10	191	86
Monterey	129,922	84	33	117	—	16	202	43
Oakland	401,800	156	233	389	32	189	680	87
Orange	365,004	127	84	211	30	20	446	51
Sacramento	256,833	184	77	261	15	47	294	93
San Bernardino	248,881	181	84	265	29	19	192	87
San Diego	330,043	248	91	339	35	25	517	89
San Jose	301,000	131	175	306	20	45	538	47
Santa Rosa	89,989	81	25	106	2	47	129	40
Stockton	117,319	49	31	80	10	7	79	32
Alaska	**40,903**	**41**	**58**	**99**	**40**	**12**	**105**	**55**
*Anchorage	20,933	19	16	35	5	4	43	18
Fairbanks	14,500	7	40	47	27	8	45	27
Juneau	5,470	15	2	17	8	—	17	10
Hawaii, Honolulu	**209,000**	**51**	**106**	**157**	**9**	**59**	**361**	**64**

Section, States Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Parishes
EASTERN RITES	**586,019**	**542**	**108**	**650**	**26**	**31**	**472**	**502**
*Philadelphia	167,506	116	12	128	1	—	209	111
St. Nicholas	30,222	33	11	44	3	—	19	36
Stamford	47,000	58	20	78	—	17	49	49
*Pittsburgh	151,886	81	10	91	—	5	138	84
Parma	35,904	53	4	57	3	—	24	56
Passaic	96,548	96	22	118	4	1	22	87
Van Nuys	No separate statistics available.							
St. Maron	34,226	66	1	67	4	5	8	48
Newton	22,727	39	28	67	11	3	3	31
Armenians (Ap. Ex.)	No separate statistics available.							
Chaldeans (Ap. Ex.)	No separate statistics available.							
MILITARY VICARIATE	**2,138,000**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS 1982	**51,207,579**	**35,513**	**22,572**	**58,085**	**5,471**	**7,880**	**121,370**	**18,903**
Totals 1981	**50,449,842**	**35,627**	**22,771**	**53,398**	**4,725**	**7,966**	**122,653**	**18,829**
Totals 1972	**48,390,990**	**36,727**	**20,694**	**57,421**	—	**9,740**	**146,914**	**18,259**

Dioceses with Interstate Lines

Diocesan lines usually fall within a single state and in some cases include a whole state.

The following dioceses, with their statistics as reported in tables throughout the Almanac, are exceptions.

Norwich, Conn., includes Fisher's Island, N.Y.

Wilmington, Del., includes all of Delaware and nine counties of Maryland.

Baltimore, includes all of Maryland except nine counties under the jurisdiction of Wilmington and five under Washington.

Washington, D.C., includes five counties of Maryland.

El Paso, Tex., includes seven counties of New Mexico.

Gallup, N.M., has jurisdiction over several counties of Arizona.

Cheyenne, Wyo., includes all of Yellowstone National Park.

PERCENTAGE OF CATHOLICS IN U.S. POPULATION

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory, 1982;* figures are as of Jan. 1, 1982. Total general population figures at the end of the table are U.S. Census Bureau estimates for Jan. 1 of the respective years. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk; for dioceses marked +, see Dioceses with Interstate Lines.)

Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
NEW ENGLAND	**5,606,800**	**12,142,402**	**46.17**
Maine, Portland	272,306	1,028,000	26.49
New Hampshire			
Manchester	291,081	919,114	31.67
Vermont, Burlington	158,118	511,456	30.91
Massachusetts	2,942,673	5,627,525	52.30
*Boston	1,913,827	3,662,832	52.25
Fall River	340,000	530,000	64.15
Springfield	351,520	790,725	44.33
Worcester	337,326	643,968	52.38
Rhode Island, Providence	618,860	947,154	65.34
Connecticut	1,323,762	3,109,153	42.58
*Hartford	793,908	1,725,892	45.99
Bridgeport	331,350	808,700	40.97
Norwich+	198,504	574,561	34.55
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	**13,068,212**	**37,519,577**	**34.83**
New York	6,404,479	17,930,758	35.72
*New York	1,839,000	5,044,800	36.45
Albany	408,648	1,472,684	27.75
Brooklyn	1,372,402	4,122,261	33.29
New York			
Buffalo	825,991	1,664,728	49.62
Ogdensburg	168,896	395,563	42.70
Rochester	376,124	1,419,843	26.49
Rockville Centre	1,042,280	2,603,226	40.04
Syracuse	371,138	1,207,653	30.73
New Jersey	2,912,451	7,370,605	39.51
*Newark	1,374,484	2,756,902	49.86
Camden	351,603	1,145,494	30.69
Metuchen	411,010	977,223	42.06
Paterson	327,439	971,370	33.71
Trenton	447,915	1,519,616	29.48
Pennsylvania	3,751,282	12,218,214	30.70
*Philadelphia	1,386,247	3,662,506	37.85
Allentown	263,365	1,025,424	25.68
Altoona-Johnstown	153,209	654,338	23.41
Erie	225,773	911,529	24.77
Greensburg	224,926	722,738	31.12
Harrisburg	205,951	2,029,478	10.15
Pittsburgh	926,635	2,241,430	41.34
Scranton	365,176	970,771	37.62
SOUTH ATLANTIC	**3,183,504**	**36,933,835**	**8.62**
Delaware, Wilmington+	121,262	890,608	13.62
Maryland, *Baltimore	425,998	2,508,418	16.98

Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
District of Columbia			
*Washington+	396,741	2,098,200	18.91
Virginia	294,276	5,405,861	5.44
Arlington	179,025	1,472,678	12.16
Richmond	115,251	3,933,183	2.93
West Virginia			
Wheeling-Charleston	106,420	1,949,644	5.46
North Carolina	100,828	5,862,912	1.76
Charlotte	51,792	3,101,207	1.67
Raleigh	49,036	2,761,705	1.78
South Carolina			
Charleston	65,871	3,121,820	2.11
Georgia	164,604	5,269,950	3.12
*Atlanta	109,651	3,345,400	3.28
Savannah	54,953	1,924,550	2.86
Florida	1,507,504	9,826,422	15.34
*Miami	896,702	3,450,641	25.99
Orlando	183,000	2,107,000	8.69
Pensacola-Tallahassee	44,430	862,237	5.15
St. Augustine	72,046	1,084,388	6.64
St. Petersburg	311,326	2,322,156	13.41
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	**10,299,843**	**41,419,725**	**24.87**
Ohio	2,336,103	10,791,426	21.65
*Cincinnati	506,000	2,716,193	18.63
Cleveland	942,300	2,843,377	33.14
Columbus	195,333	1,940,333	10.07
Steubenville	53,650	541,093	9.92
Toledo	347,608	1,486,614	23.38
Youngstown	291,212	1,263,816	23.04
Indiana	723,547	5,389,231	13.43
*Indianapolis	201,846	2,127,915	9.49
Evansville	89,917	441,854	20.35
Ft. Wayne-S. Bend	151,725	980,952	15.47
Gary	193,600	773,410	25.03
Lafayette	86,459	1,065,100	8.12
Illinois	3,576,130	11,413,344	31.33
*Chicago	2,374,138	5,693,562	41.70
Belleville	122,408	856,845	14.29
Joliet	411,000	1,200,000	34.25
Peoria	245,663	1,501,917	16.36
Rockford	236,428	1,027,342	23.01
Springfield	186,493	1,133,678	16.45
Michigan	2,068,088	9,117,621	22.68
*Detroit	1,259,807	4,387,783	28.71
Gaylord	86,718	384,189	22.57
Grand Rapids	152,835	906,483	16.86
Kalamazoo	96,461	863,911	11.17
Lansing	209,019	1,541,807	13.56
Marquette	90,353	320,028	28.23
Saginaw	172,895	713,420	24.23
Wisconsin	1,595,975	4,708,103	33.90
*Milwaukee	707,110	2,029,553	34.84
Green Bay	344,306	736,053	46.78
La Crosse	230,774	751,203	30.72
Madison	220,639	882,556	24.94
Superior	93,146	308,738	30.17
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	**698,333**	**14,224,969**	**4.91**
Kentucky	365,626	3,616,669	10.11
*Louisville	211,550	1,301,024	16.26
Kentucky			
Covington	104,000	1,550,000	6.71
Owensboro	50,076	765,645	6.54
Tennessee	120,417	4,312,098	2.79
Memphis	48,140	1,500,000	3.21
Nashville	72,277	2,812,098	2.57
Alabama	115,368	3,865,048	2.98
*Mobile	59,713	1,415,213	4.22
Birmingham	55,655	2,449,835	2.27
Mississippi	96,922	2,431,154	3.99
Biloxi	53,300	631,154	8.44
Jackson	43,622	1,800,000	2.42
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	**3,434,732**	**17,146,012**	**20.03**
Minnesota	1,069,326	4,060,348	26.34
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	573,425	2,173,572	26.38
Crookston	43,886	239,045	18.36
Duluth	96,464	425,924	22.65
New Ulm	73,510	279,054	26.34
St. Cloud	154,721	409,791	37.76
Winona	127,320	532,962	23.89
Iowa	544,579	2,898,457	18.79
*Dubuque	237,596	995,648	23.86
Davenport	110,917	733,591	15.12
Des Moines	83,313	667,726	12.48
Sioux City	112,753	501,492	22.48
Missouri	824,757	4,907,409	16.81
*St. Louis	543,021	1,919,042	28.30
Jefferson City	85,574	730,592	11.71
Kansas City-St. Joseph	144,038	1,260,051	11.43
Springfield-Cape Girardeau	52,124	997,724	5.22
North Dakota	177,698	642,270	27.67
Bismarck	78,852	269,310	29.28
Fargo	98,846	372,960	26.50
South Dakota	140,129	660,556	21.21
Rapid City	40,138	178,208	22.52
Sioux Falls	99,991	482,348	20.73
Nebraska	331,662	1,566,351	21.17
*Omaha	208,007	750,582	27.71
Grand Island	54,945	306,000	17.96
Lincoln	68,710	509,769	13.48
Kansas	346,581	2,410,621	14.38
*Kansas City	147,059	952,000	15.45
Dodge City	38,747	220,972	17.53
Salina	61,627	348,387	17.69
Wichita	99,148	889,262	11.15
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	**4,236,601**	**23,614,141**	**17.89**
Arkansas, Little Rock	61,298	2,284,037	2.68
Louisiana	1,330,713	3,990,347	33.35
*New Orleans	525,029	1,263,200	41.56
Alexandria-Shreveport	83,283	1,083,132	7.69
Baton Rouge	180,795	717,855	25.19
Houma-Thibodaux	132,733	201,222	65.96
Lafayette	320,191	498,093	64.28
Lake Charles	88,682	226,845	39.09
Oklahoma	128,848	2,920,496	4.41
*Oklahoma City	79,609	1,663,896	4.78
Tulsa	49,239	1,256,600	3.92

Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
Texas	2,715,742	14,489,261	18.74
*San Antonio	589,373	1,552,611	37.96
Amarillo	80,744	733,400	11.01
Austin	128,099	1,289,794	9.93
Beaumont	94,497	675,600	13.99
Brownsville	402,000	537,607	74.78
Corpus Christi	310,750	601,193	51.69
Dallas	178,047	2,788,800	6.38
El Paso+	244,958	900,000	27.22
Fort Worth	99,349	1,544,855	6.43
Galveston-Houston	514,490	3,253,961	15.81
San Angelo	73,435	611,440	12.01
Victoria	No separate statistics available.		
MOUNTAIN	**1,769,451**	**11,028,543**	**16.04**
Montana	130,817	720,126	18.17
Great Falls-Billings	65,792	351,858	18.70
Helena	65,025	368,268	17.66
Idaho, Boise	77,386	944,038	8.20
Wyoming, Cheyenne+	67,500	460,000	14.67
Colorado	418,450	2,887,151	14.49
*Denver	309,284	2,414,825	12.81
Pueblo	109,166	472,326	23.11
New Mexico	381,664	1,116,428	34.19
*Santa Fe	323,319	780,000	41.45
Gallup+	58,345	336,428	17.34
Arizona	488,027	2,610,800	17.16
Phoenix	263,027	1,719,800	15.29
Tucson	225,000	891,000	25.25
Utah, Salt Lake City	61,607	1,490,000	4.13
Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	144,000	800,000	18.00
PACIFIC	**6,186,084**	**31,894,741**	**19.40**
Washington	402,676	4,061,104	9.92
*Seattle	270,251	3,091,138	8.74
Spokane	74,525	574,966	12.96
Yakima	57,900	395,000	14.66
Oregon	327,230	2,634,317	12.42
*Portland	301,369	2,280,217	13.22
Baker	25,861	354,100	7.30
California	5,206,275	23,779,335	21.90
*Los Angeles	2,303,560	8,306,216	27.73
*San Francisco	351,424	1,490,090	23.58
Fresno	310,500	1,463,878	21.21
Monterey	129,922	649,614	19.20
Oakland	401,800	1,778,852	22.59
Orange	365,004	1,931,570	18.90
Sacramento	256,833	2,027,480	12.67
San Bernardino	248,881	1,522,491	16.35
San Diego	330,043	1,992,010	16.57
San Jose	301,000	1,295,071	23.24
Santa Rosa	89,989	628,813	14.31
Stockton	117,319	693,250	16.92
Alaska	40,903	430,985	9.49
*Anchorage	20,933	250,000	8.37
Fairbanks	14,500	125,000	11.60
Juneau	5,470	55,985	9.77
Hawaii, Honolulu	209,000	989,000	21.13
EASTERN RITES	**586,019**	—	—
MILITARY VICARIATE	**2,138,000**	—	—
TOTALS 1982	**51,207,579**	**231,009,000**	**22.17**
Totals 1981	**50,449,842**	**228,811,000**	**22.05**
Totals 1972	**48,390,990**	**208,056,000**	**23.26**

INFANT BAPTISMS AND CONVERTS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory, 1982;* figures as of Jan. 1, 1982. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk; for dioceses marked +, see Dioceses with Interstate Lines.)

Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts	TOTAL
NEW ENGLAND	**82,023**	**3,384**	**85,407**
Maine, Portland	4,298	526	4,824
New Hampshire, Manchester	5,002	282	5,284
Vermont, Burlington	2,447	236	2,683
Massachusetts	43,416	1,311	44,727
*Boston	27,217	722	27,939
Fall River	5,669	166	5,835
Springfield	5,495	236	5,731
Worcester	5,035	187	5,222
Rhode Island, Providence	7,644	284	7,928
Connecticut	19,216	745	19,961
*Hartford	11,615	379	11,994
Bridgeport	4,511	193	4,704
Norwich+	3,090	173	3,263
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	**227,304**	**12,503**	**239,807**
New York	112,505	4,211	116,716
*New York	34,360	1,375	35,735
Albany	6,663	—	6,663
New York			
Brooklyn	24,874	655	25,529
Buffalo	10,039	488	10,527
Ogdensburg	3,037	250	3,287
Rochester	6,999	587	7,586
Rockville Centre	19,284	287	19,571
Syracuse	7,249	569	7,818
New Jersey	45,006	1,859	46,865
*Newark	17,713	423	18,136
Camden	7,134	569	7,703
Metuchen	5,613	200	5,813
Paterson	6,709	224	6,933
Trenton	7,837	443	8,280
Pennsylvania	69,793	6,433	76,226
*Philadelphia	33,972	2,829	36,801
Allentown	4,133	198	4,331
Altoona-Johnstown	2,627	339	2,966
Erie	4,123	570	4,693
Greensburg	3,258	416	3,674
Harrisburg	4,263	830	5,093
Pittsburgh	11,913	906	12,819
Scranton	5,504	345	5,849

Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts	TOTAL
SOUTH ATLANTIC	**57,483**	**9,036**	**66,519**
Delaware, Wilmington+	2,621	278	2,899
Maryland, *Baltimore	8,462	1,300	9,762
District of Columbia			
*Washington+	6,248	1,060	7,308
Virginia	6,334	1,220	7,554
Arlington	3,765	501	4,266
Richmond	2,569	719	3,288
West Virginia			
Wheeling-Charleston	1,962	662	2,624
North Carolina	2,333	647	2,980
Charlotte	1,205	358	1,563
Raleigh	1,128	289	1,417
South Carolina, Charleston	1,655	500	2,155
Georgia	3,143	993	4,136
*Atlanta	2,086	534	2,620
Savannah	1,057	459	1,516
Florida	24,725	2,376	27,101
*Miami	13,301	716	14,017
Orlando	3,732	542	4,274
Pensacola-Tallahassee	983	262	1,245
St. Augustine	1,578	401	1,979
St. Petersburg	5,131	455	5,586
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	**179,046**	**25,020**	**204,066**
Ohio	38,864	5,968	44,832
*Cincinnati	9,613	1,409	11,022
Cleveland	13,379	1,525	14,904
Columbus	3,916	1,139	5,055
Steubenville	1,053	264	1,317
Toledo	6,291	957	7,248
Youngstown	4,612	674	5,286
Indiana	14,408	3,344	17,752
*Indianapolis	4,697	1,315	6,012
Evansville	1,901	428	2,329
Ft. Wayne-South Bend	2,950	615	3,565
Gary	3,233	415	3,648
Lafayette	1,627	571	2,198
Illinois	60,635	7,940	68,575
*Chicago	36,024	4,281	40,305
Belleville	2,580	644	3,224
Joliet	8,188	543	8,731
Peoria	4,831	1,060	5,891
Rockford	5,206	568	5,774
Springfield	3,806	844	4,650
Michigan	35,848	5,351	41,199
*Detroit	19,372	2,195	21,567
Gaylord	1,701	284	1,985
Grand Rapids	3,315	750	4,065
Kalamazoo	1,797	381	2,178
Lansing	4,814	1,073	5,887
Marquette	1,821	223	2,044
Saginaw	3,028	445	3,473
Wisconsin	29,291	2,417	31,708
*Milwaukee	12,656	962	13,618
Green Bay	6,201	385	6,586
La Crosse	4,525	479	5,004
Madison	3,780	368	4,148
Superior	2,129	223	2,352

Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts	TOTAL
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	**14,419**	**3,881**	**18,300**
Kentucky	7,491	1,557	9,048
*Louisville	4,020	769	4,789
Covington	2,222	484	2,706
Owensboro	1,249	304	1,553
Tennessee	2,486	850	3,336
Memphis	1,031	321	1,352
Nashville	1,455	529	1,984
Alabama	2,242	971	3,213
*Mobile	1,256	454	1,710
Birmingham	986	517	1,503
Mississippi	2,200	503	2,703
Biloxi	1,310	256	1,566
Jackson	890	247	1,137
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	**75,828**	**11,466**	**87,294**
Minnesota	23,840	2,032	25,872
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	12,344	1,052	13,396
Crookston	1,051	125	1,176
Duluth	2,124	222	2,346
New Ulm	1,761	177	1,938
St. Cloud	3,700	234	3,934
Winona	2,860	222	3,082
Iowa	12,235	2,148	14,383
*Dubuque	4,923	758	5,681
Davenport	2,620	545	3,165
Des Moines	1,956	475	2,431
Sioux City	2,736	370	3,106
Missouri	15,593	3,345	18,938
*St. Louis	10,080	1,758	11,838
Jefferson City	1,744	359	2,103
Kansas City-St. Joseph	2,748	801	3,549
Springfield-Cape Girardeau	1,021	427	1,448
North Dakota	4,325	313	4,638
Bismarck	2,001	182	2,183
Fargo	2,324	131	2,455
South Dakota	3,405	548	3,953
Rapid City	1,107	149	1,256
Sioux Falls	2,298	399	2,697
Nebraska	7,967	1,279	9,246
*Omaha	4,822	611	5,433
Grand Island	1,339	290	1,629
Lincoln	1,806	378	2,184
Kansas	8,463	1,801	10,264
*Kansas City	3,273	678	3,951
Dodge City	983	150	1,133
Salina	1,507	324	1,831
Wichita	2,700	649	3,349
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	**113,473**	**8,810**	**122,283**
Arkansas, Little Rock	1,581	582	2,163
Louisiana	29,270	2,277	31,547
*New Orleans	9,913	685	10,598
Alexandria-Shreveport	2,070	456	2,526
Baton Rouge	5,013	525	5,538
Houma-Thibodaux	2,669	83	2,752
Lafayette	7,555	205	7,760
Lake Charles	2,050	323	2,373

Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts	TOTAL
Oklahoma	3,152	1,075	4,227
*Oklahoma City	2,085	653	2,738
Tulsa	1,067	422	1,489
Texas	79,470	4,876	84,346
*San Antonio	15,866	624	16,490
Amarillo	3,758	272	4,030
Austin	3,818	383	4,201
Beaumont	2,077	322	2,399
Brownsville	9,149	47	9,196
Corpus Christi	6,500	166	6,666
Dallas	6,393	965	7,358
El Paso+	10,434	191	10,625
Fort Worth	3,096	491	3,587
Galveston-Houston	15,134	1,260	16,394
San Angelo	3,245	155	3,400
Victoria	No separate statistics available.		
MOUNTAIN	**47,766**	**4,472**	**52,238**
Montana	3,079	456	3,535
Great Falls-Billings	1,767	311	2,078
Helena	1,312	145	1,457
Idaho, Boise	2,090	589	2,679
Wyoming, Cheyenne+	1,824	241	2,065
Colorado	12,336	1,099	13,435
*Denver	9,701	909	10,610
Pueblo	2,635	190	2,825
New Mexico	9,823	631	10,454
*Santa Fe	7,951	346	8,297
Gallup+	1,872	285	2,157
Arizona	14,288	863	15,151
Phoenix	7,943	558	8,501
Tucson	6,345	305	6,650
Utah, Salt Lake City	1,785	267	2,052
Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	2,541	326	2,867
PACIFIC	**161,179**	**11,537**	**172,716**
Washington	9,433	1,943	11,376
*Seattle	6,288	1,355	7,643
Spokane	1,475	426	1,901
Yakima	1,670	162	1,832
Oregon	4,488	1,175	5,663
*Portland	3,716	954	4,670
Baker	772	221	993
California	141,295	7,839	149,134
*Los Angeles	66,071	2,381	68,452
*San Francisco	7,489	561	8,050
Fresno	11,936	477	12,413
Monterey	3,255	219	3,474
Oakland	7,322	647	7,969
Orange	9,569	687	10,256
Sacramento	6,342	678	7,020
San Bernardino	6,768	682	7,450
San Diego	9,490	652	10,142
San Jose	7,011	350	7,361
Santa Rosa	2,110	174	2,284
Stockton	3,932	331	4,263
Alaska	1,177	186	1,363
*Anchorage	625	117	742
Fairbanks	408	18	426
Juneau	144	51	195
Hawaii, Honolulu	4,786	394	5,180
EASTERN RITES	**4,300**	**386**	**4,686**
*Philadelphia	790	34	824
St. Nicholas	367	61	428
Stamford	326	14	340
*Pittsburgh	645	37	682
Parma	512	94	606
Passaic	589	39	628
Van Nuys	No separate statistics available.		
St. Maron	670	45	715
Newton	401	62	463
Armenians (Ap. Ex.)	No separate statistics available.		
Chaldeans (Ap. Ex.)	No separate statistics available.		
MILITARY VICARIATE	**19,765**	**2,366**	**22,131**
TOTALS 1982	**982,586**	**92,861**	**1,075,447**
Totals 1981	**943,632**	**88,942**	**1,032,574**
Totals 1972	**1,054,933**	**79,012**	**1,133,945**

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE CHURCH IN THE U.S.

(Principal source: *The Official Catholic Directory, 1982.* Comparisons are with figures reported in the previous edition.)

Catholic Population: 51,207,579; increase, 757,737. Percent of total population: 1982 — 22.1; 1981 — 22.05.

Jurisdictions: 33 archdioceses, 142 dioceses (including Guam), 2 apostolic exarchates, the military vicariate.

Cardinals: 9 (4 head archiepiscopal sees, 1 is a Roman Curia official, 4 are retired). As of Aug. 1, 1982.

Archbishops: 54 (32 residential archbishops, including 4 cardinals; 2 titular archbishops; 17 retired, including 4 cardinals; 3 serving outside the U.S.). As of Aug. 1, 1982.

Bishops: 370 (137 residential bishops; 1 coadjutor bishop; 109 auxiliary bishops; 83 retired; 40 serving outside the U.S.) As of Aug. 1, 1982.

Abbots: 92.

Priests: 58,085; decrease, 313. Includes diocesan or secular priests, 35,513 (decrease, 114); religious order priests, 22,572 (decrease, 199).

Permanent Deacons: 5,471; increase, 746.

Brothers: 7,880; decrease, 86.

Sisters: 121,370; decrease, 1,283.

Seminarians: 11,645; decrease, 823. Includes: diocesan seminarians, 7,625 (decrease, 329); religious order seminarians, 4,020 (decrease, 494).

Infant Baptisms: 982,586; increase, 38,954.

Converts: 92,861; increase, 3,919.

Marriages: 353,375; increase, 2,630.

Deaths: 425,241; increase, 8,194.

Parishes: 18,903; increase, 74.

Seminaries, Diocesan: 86; decrease, 2.

Religious Seminaries, Novitiates, Scholasticates: 217; decrease, 23.

Colleges and Universities: 237; increase, 1. Students, 533,086; decrease, 3,592.

High Schools: 1,470; decrease, 34. Students, 833,902; decrease, 4,345.

Elementary Schools: 8,079; decrease, 38. Students, 2,333,469; increase, 37,089.

Teachers: 173,230; increase, 2,254. Includes: priests, 5,101 (decrease, 436); scholastics, 160 (decrease, [illegible]); brothers, 2,889 (decrease, 128); sisters, 36,066 (decrease, 2,719); lay teachers, 129,014 (increase, 5,596).

Public School Students in Religious Instruction Programs: 4,300,496; decrease, 90,009. Includes: high school students, 977,098 (increase, 14,186); elementary school students, 3,323,398 (decrease, 104,195).

Catholic Hospitals: 710. decrease, 19. Patients treated, 37,168,573; increase, 175,471.

Nurses Schools: 121; decrease, 3. Student nurses, 20,027; decrease, 361.

Homes for Aged: 560; increase, 36. Residents, 70,861; increase, 4,334.

Orphanages: 190; children, 13,296. Children in Foster Homes, 15,317.

CATHEDRALS IN THE UNITED STATES

A cathedral is the principal church in a diocese, the one in which the bishop has his seat *(cathedra)*. He is the actual rector, although many functions of the church, which usually serves a parish, are the responsibility of a priest serving as the administrator. Because of the dignity of a cathedral, the dates of its dedication and its patronal feast are observed throughout a diocese.

The pope's cathedral, the Basilica of St. John Lateran, is the highest-ranking church in the world.

(Archdioceses are indicated by asterisk.)

Albany, N.Y.: Immaculate Conception.
Alexandria-Shreveport, La.: St. Francis Xavier. (Alexandria); St. John Berchmans (Shreveport Co-Cathedral).
Allentown, Pa.: St. Catherine of Siena.
Altoona-Johnstown, Pa.: Blessed Sacrament (Altoona); St. John Gualbert (Johnstown Co-Cathedral).
Amarillo, Tex.: St. Laurence.
Anchorage,* Alaska: Holy Family.
Arlington, Va: St. Thomas More.
Atlanta,* Ga.: Christ the King.
Austin, Tex.: St. Mary (Immaculate Conception).
Baker, Ore.: St. Francis de Sales.
Baltimore,* Md.: Mary Our Queen; Basilica of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Co-Cathedral).
Baton Rouge, La.: St. Joseph.
Beaumont, Tex.: St. Anthony (of Padua).
Belleville, Ill.: St. Peter.
Biloxi, Miss.: Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
Birmingham, Ala.: St. Paul.
Bismarck, N.D.: Holy Spirit.
Boise, Ida.: St. John the Evangelist.
Boston,* Mass.: Holy Cross.
Bridgeport, Conn.: St. Augustine.
Brooklyn, N.Y.: St. James (Minor Basilica).
Brownsville, Tex.: Immaculate Conception.
Buffalo, N.Y.: St. Joseph.
Burlington, Vt.: Immaculate Conception.
Camden, N.J.: Immaculate Conception.
Charleston, S.C.: St. John the Baptist.
Charlotte, N.C.: St. Patrick.
Cheyenne, Wyo.: St. Mary.
Chicago,* Ill.: Holy Name (of Jesus).
Cincinnati,* Ohio: St. Peter in Chains.
Cleveland, Ohio: St. John the Evangelist.
Columbus, Ohio: St. Joseph.
Corpus Christi, Tex.: Corpus Christi.
Covington, Ky.: Basilica of the Assumption.
Crookston, Minn.: Immaculate Conception.
Dallas, Tex.: Cathedral-Santuario de Guadalupe.
Davenport, Ia.: Sacred Heart.
Denver,* Colo.: Immaculate Conception (Minor Basilica).
Des Moines, Ia.: St. Ambrose.
Detroit,* Mich.: Blessed Sacrament.
Dodge City, Kans.: Sacred Heart.
Dubuque,* Ia.: St. Raphael.
Duluth, Minn.: Holy Rosary.
El Paso, Tex.: St. Patrick.
Erie, Pa.: St. Peter.
Evansville, Ind.: Most Holy Trinity (Pro-Cathedral).
Fairbanks, Alaska: Sacred Heart.
Fall River, Mass.: St. Mary of the Assumption.
Fargo, N.D.: St. Mary.
Fort Wayne-S. Bend, Ind.: Immaculate Conception (Fort Wayne); St. Matthew (South Bend Co-Cathedral).
Fort Worth, Tex.: St. Patrick.
Fresno, Calif.: St. John the Baptist.
Gallup, N.M.: Sacred Heart.
Galveston-Houston, Tex.: St. Mary (Minor Basilica, Galveston); Sacred Heart (Houston Co-Cathedral).
Gary, Ind.: Holy Angels.
Gaylord, Mich.: St. Mary, Our Lady of Mt. Carmel.
Grand Island, Nebr.: Nativity of Blessed Virgin Mary.
Grand Rapids, Mich.: St. Andrew.
Great Falls-Billings, Mont.: St. Ann (Great Falls); St. Patrick (Billings Co-Cathedral).
Green Bay, Wis.: St. Francis Xavier.
Greensburg, Pa.: Blessed Sacrament.
Harrisburg, Pa.: St. Patrick.
Hartford,* Conn.: St. Joseph.
Helena, Mont.: St. Helena.
Honolulu, Hawaii: Our Lady of Peace.
Houma-Thibodaux, La.: St. Francis de Sales (Houma); St. Joseph (Thibodaux Co-Cathedral).
Indianapolis,* Ind.: Sts. Peter and Paul.

Motherhouse, 208 S. 15th St., La Crosse, Wis. 54601. Education.

Presentation Brothers, F.P.M.: Founded 1802, at Waterford, Ireland, by Edmund Ignatius Rice. General motherhouse, Cork, Ireland. U.S. foundation (Canadian Province), 368 S. Ellsworth, Marshall, Mo. 65340.

Rosary, Brothers of the Holy, F.S.R.: Founded 1956, in US. Motherhouse and novitiate, 101 Boynton Lane, Reno, Nev. 89502.

Sacred Heart, Brothers of the, S.C.: Founded 1821, in France, by Rev. Andre Coindre. General motherhouse, Rome, Italy, Educational work.

New Orleans Province (1847), P.O. Box 89, Bay St. Louis, Miss. 39520.

New England Province (1945), Rt. 98, R.R. 1, Pascoag, R.I. 02859.

New York Province (1960), P.O. Box 68, Belvidere, N.J. 07823.

MEMBERSHIP OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTES OF MEN

(Principal source: *Annuario Pontificio.* Statistics as of Jan. 1, 1981, unless indicated otherwise.)

Listed below are world membership statistics of institutes of men of pontifical right with 500 or more members; the number of priests is in parentheses. Also listed are institutes with less than 500 members with houses in the United States.

Jesuits (19,845)	26,905
Franciscans (Friars Minor) (14,229)	20,337
Salesians (11,079)	16,915
Franciscans (Capuchins) (8,602)	11,944
Brothers of Christian Schools	10,238
Benedictines (6,063)	9,683
Dominicans (5,546)	7,164
Marist Brothers	6,843
Redemptorists (4,928)	6,593
Oblates of Mary Immaculate (4,600)	5,923
Society of the Divine Word (3,271)	5,290
Vincentians (3,612)	4,062
Franciscans (Conventuals) (2,707)	4,037
Holy Spirit, Congregation (3,049)	3,863
Augustinians (2,705)	3,533
Discalced Carmelties (2,365)	3,287
Passionists (2,343)	3,052
Trappists (1,477)	3,045
White Fathers (2,599)	2,992
Claretians (1,956)	2,905
Christian Brothers	2,801
Priests of the Sacred Heart (1,913)	2,713
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (1,855)	2,536
Pallottines (1,470)	2,197
Marianists (618)	2,084
Holy Cross, Congregation (939)	2,073
Brothers of the Sacred Heart (51)	2,042
Carmelites (Ancient Observance) (1,560)	1,993
Marists (1,548)	1,930
Combonian Missionaries of the Heart of Jesus (1,284)	1,835
Hospitallers of St. John of God (116)	1,721
Piarists (1,344)	1,683
Brothers of Christian Instruction	1,588
Congregation of the Immaculate Heart of Mary (1,304)	1,555
Sacred Hearts, Congregation (Picpus) (1,218)	1,468
Brothers of Christian Instruction of St. Gabriel *(1976)* (22)	1,434
Society of African Missions (1,226)	1,399
Cistercians (Common Observance) (891)	1,398
Montfort Missionaries (1,056)	1,392
Blessed Sacrament, Congr. of (813)	1,304
Augustinians (Recollects) (988)	1,264
Assumptionists (1,036)	1,245
Premonstratensians *(1980)* (1,011)	1,241
Servants of Mary (946)	1,238
Salvatorians (835)	1,231
Society of St. Paul (566)	1,197
Viatorians (452)	1,142
Little Workers of Divine Providence (756)	1,069
Missionaries of Holy Family (748)	1,057
Consolata Missionaries (849)	1,046
Ministers of Sick (670)	1,017
Mill Hill Missionaries (853)	968
Oblates of St. Francis de Sales (716)	933
Maryknollers (761)	927
Columbans (852)	912
Brothers of Charity	909
LaSalette Missionaries (644)	897
Xaverian Missionaries (653)	858
Franciscans (Third Order Regular) (608)	853
Canons Regular of St. Augustine (702)	851
Legionaries of Christ (140)	794
Missionaries of the Most Precious Blood (589)	740
Scalabrinians (599)	736
Mercedarians (536)	731
Congregation of St. Joseph (565)	730
Brothers of the Immaculate Conception (5)	673
Pontifical Institute for Foreign Missions (605)	666
Brothers of Our Lady of Mercy	611
Paris Foreign Mission Society (597)	599
Trinitarians (390)	597
Crosier Fathers and Brothers (443)	583
Sulpicians (543)	543
Eudists (450)	519
Congr. of St. Basil (Canada) (416)	507
Missionaries of St. Francis de Sales of Annecy (322)	503
Servants of Charity (371)	497
Brothers of Our Lady of Lourdes	470
Barnabites (377)	468
Oratorians *(1979)* (351)	468
Xaverian Brothers	463
Mariannhill Missionaries (273)	458

Resurrection, Congregation of (344) . 457
St. Patrick's Mission Society (396) 449
Stigmatine Fathers and Brothers (349) 421
Rosminians (311) 414
Somascan Fathers (300) 408
Society of Christ (234) 402
Carthusians (225) 391
Oblates of St. Joseph (264) 350
Missionaries of the Holy Spirit (216) .. 336
Order of St. Basil the Great *(1978)* (219) 335
Bethlehem Missionaries (253) 325
Marian Fathers and Brothers (215) .. 319
Paulists (238) 279
Little Brothers of Jesus (77) 277
Rogationists (179) 275
Order of St. Paul the First Hermit (134) 265
Brothers of St. Patrick 251
Missionary Servants of the Most Holy Trinity (152) 226
Josephite Fathers (S.S.J.) (179) 210
Atonement Friars (133) 206
Vocationist Fathers (170) 203
Presentation Brothers 190
Alexian Brothers 189
Sons of the Holy Family (118) 175
Josephites (C.J.) (122) 145
Theatines (104) 137
Bros. of Poor of St. Francis 131
Basilian Salvatorian Fathers *(1977)* (84) 121
Society of St. Edmund (91) 119
Brothers of Mercy 114
Glenmary Missioners *(1982)* (75) ... 104
Franciscan Bros. of Holy Cross (3) .. 83
Congr. of Sacerdotal Fraternity (45) 80
Camaldolese (30) 79
Servants of Holy Paraclete (31) 47
Clerics Regular Minor (Adorno Fathers) (34) 40
Mekhitarist Order of Vienna (20) ... 26

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTES OF WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES

(Sources: Catholic Almanac survey; *Official Catholic Directory*.)

Africa, Missionary Sisters of Our Lady of (Sisters of Africa), S.A.: Founded 1869, at Algiers, Algeria, by Cardinal Lavigerie; in US, 1929. General motherhouse, Frascati, Italy; US headquarters, 5335 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011. Medical, educational, catechetical and social work in Africa.

Agnes, Sisters of St., C.S.A.: Founded 1858, in US, by Caspar Rehrl. General motherhouse, 475 Gillett St., Fond du Lac, Wis. 54935. Education, health care, social services.

Ann, Sisters of St., S.S.A.: Founded 1834, in Italy; in US, 1952. General motherhouse, Rome, Italy; US headquarters, Mount St. Ann, Ebensburg, Pa. 15931.

Anne, Sisters of St., S.S.A.: Founded 1850, at Vaudreuil, Que., Canada; in US, 1866. General motherhouse, Lachine, Que., Canada; US address, 720 Boston Post Rd., Marlboro, Mass. 01752. Retreat work, pastoral ministry, religious education.

Anthony, Missionary Servants of St., M.S.S.A.: Founded 1929, in US, by Rev. Peter Baque. General motherhouse, 100 Peter Baque Rd., San Antonio, Tex. 78209. Social work.

Apostolate, Sisters Auxiliaries of the, A.A.: Founded 1903, in Canada; in US, 1911. General motherhouse, 689 Maple Terr., Monongah, W. Va. 26554. Education, nursing.

Assumption, Little Sisters of the, L.S.A.: Founded 1865, in France; in US, 1891. General motherhouse, Paris, France; US provincialate, 1195 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10028. Social work, nursing, family life education.

Assumption, Religious of the, R.A.: Founded 1839, in France; in US, 1919. General motherhouse, Paris, France; US province, 227 N. Bowman Ave., Merion, Pa. 19066. Educational work.

Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, Sisters of the, S.A.S.V.: Founded 1853, in Canada; in US, 1891. General motherhouse, Nicolet, Que., Canada; American province, North Main St., Box 128, Petersham, Mass. 01366. Education, mission, pastoral ministry.

Basil the Great, Sisters of St. (Pittsburgh Byzantine Rite), O.S.B.M.: Founded fourth century, by St. Basil the Great. Motherhouse, Mount St. Macrina. 500 W. Main St., Uniontown, Pa. 15401. Education, health care.

Basil the Great, Sisters of the Order of St. (Ukrainian Byzantine Rite), O.S.B.M.: Founded fourth century, in Cappadocia, by St. Basil the Great; in US, 1911. Generalate, Rome, Italy; US motherhouse, 710 Fox Chase Rd., Philadelphia, Pa. 19111. Education.

Benedict, Sisters of the Order of St., O.S.B.: Our Lady of Mount Caritas Monastery (founded 1979, Ashford, Conn.), RR No. 2 Seckar Rd., West Willington, Conn. 06279. Contemplative.

Benedict, Sisters of the Order of St. (of the Congregation of Solesmes), O.S.B.: U.S. establishment, 1981, in Burlington diocese. Monastery of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Westfield, Vt. 05874. Cloistered, papal enclosure.

Benedictine Nuns of the Primitive Observance, O.S.B.; Founded c. 529, in Italy; in US, 1948. Abbey of Regina Laudis, Flanders Rd., Bethlehem, Conn. 06751. Cloistered.

Benedictine Sisters, O.S.B.: Founded c. 529, in Italy; in US, 1852. General motherhouse, Eichstatt, Bavaria, Germany. US addresses: St. Vincent's Archabbey, Latrobe, Pa. 15650; St. Emma's Retreat House and

UNITED STATES FOREIGN MISSIONARIES

Data on U.S. foreign missionary personnel in the following tables were gathered by, and are reproduced with permission of, the United States Catholic Mission Association, 1233 Lawrence St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20017.

For additional information about the Church in mission areas, see News Events and other Almanac entries.

Field Distribution, 1982

Under this and following headings, Alaska, Hawaii, etc., are considered abroad because they are outside the 48 contiguous states.

Africa: 956 (509 men, 447 women). Largest numbers in Tanzania, 174; Kenya, 161; Ghana, 103; Zambia, 78; Nigeria, 65.

Near East: 62 (39 men, 23 women). Largest numbers in Israel, 38; Egypt, 11; Lebanon, 9.

Far East: 1,501 (1,024 men, 477 women). Largest numbers in Philippines, 398; Japan, 327; Taiwan, 169; Korea, 138; India, 120; Hong Kong, 90.

Oceania: 673 (340 men, 333 women). Largest numbers in Hawaii, 223; Papua New Guinea, 206; Australia, 62; Mariana Islands, 48; Samoa, 34; Caroline Islands, 35.

Europe: 32 (17 men, 15 women). Largest numbers in Finland, 9; Sweden, 9; Denmark, 7.

North America: 319 (120 men, 199 women). Largest number in Alaska, 196.

Caribbean Islands: 522 (286 men, 236 women). Largest numbers in Puerto Rico, 231; Jamaica, 126; Haiti, 45.

Central America: 669 (401 men, 268 women). Largest numbers in Mexico, 212; Guatemala, 169.

South America: 1,511 (811 men, 700 women). Largest numbers in Brazil, 454; Peru, 429; Bolivia, 229; Chile, 178.

TOTAL: 6,245 (3,547 men, 2,698 women).

Men Religious, 1982

Eighty-eight mission-sending groups had 3,290 priests and brothers in overseas assignments.

Jesuits: 579 in 43 countries; largest group, 92 in the Philippines.

Maryknoll Fathers: 541 in 28 countries; largest group, 53 in Tanzania.

Franciscans (O.F.M.): 204 in 23 countries; largest group, 68 in Brazil.

Divine Word Missionaries: 156 in 13 countries; largest group, 53 in Papua New Guinea.

Redemptorists: 146 in 9 countries; largest group, 58 in Brazil.

Oblates of Mary Immaculate: 133 in 17 countries; largest group, 25 in Brazil.

Marianists: 132 in 15 countries; largest group, 42 in Hawaii.

Capuchins (O.F.M. Cap): 130 in 9 countries; largest group, 31 in Papua New Guinea.

Benedictines: 95 in 13 countries; largest group, 21 in Guatemala.

Columbans: 69 in 10 countries; largest group, 27 in the Philippines.

Holy Cross Fathers: 66 in 10 countries; largest group, 20 in Bangladesh.

Brothers of the Christian Schools: 66 in 11 countries; largest group, 27 in the Philippines.

Dominicans: 62 in 8 countries; largest group, 17 in Pakistan.

Holy Ghost Fathers: 59 in 7 countries; largest group, 25 in Tanzania.

Holy Cross Brothers: 53 in 6 countries; largest group, 19 in Brazil.

Passionists: 50 in 5 countries; largest group, 25 in the Philippines.

Conventual Franciscans (O.F.M. Conv): 49 in 8 countries; largest group, 15 in Zambia.

La Salette Missionaries: 44 in 6 countries; largest group, 14 in the Philippines.

Vincentians: 41 in 8 countries; largest group, 20 in Panama.

Marist Fathers: 38 in 10 countries; largest group, 12 in Hawaii.

Missionaries of the Sacred Heart: 30 in 4 countries; largest group, 23 in Papua New Guinea.

Augustinians: 29 in 3 countries; largest group, 19 in Peru.

White Fathers: 28 in 11 countries: largest group, 6 in Uganda.

Marist Brothers: 24 in 5 countries; largest group, 10 in Japan.

Missionhurst-CICM: 24 in 8 countries; largest group, 9 in the Dominican Republic.

Salesians: 24 in 9 countries; largest group, 8 in Canada.

Brothers of the Sacred Heart: 21 in 4 countries; largest group, 9 in Zambia.

Sixty-one other mission-sending institutes had 19 or less members in overseas assignments.

Diocesan Priests, 1982

One hundred and 78 diocesan priests from 79 dioceses were in overseas assignments in 1982.

The largest groups were from Boston (21 in 4 countries) and St. Louis (10 in 2 countries).

Fifty-three of the diocesan priests in overseas assignments were members of the

Missionary Society of St. James the Apostle, founded by Cardinal Richard J. Cushing of Boston in 1958. Its director is Rev. George F. Emerson, 24 Clark St., Boston, Mass. 02109.

Fourteen other diocesan priests in overseas assignments are working as Priest Associates with the Maryknoll Fathers, whose headquarters are in Maryknoll, New York 10545.

Sisters, 1982

Two hundred and 22 mission-sending groups had 2,560 sisters in overseas assignments.

Maryknoll Sisters: 406 in 24 countries; largest group, 57 in Hawaii.
School Sisters of Notre Dame: 101 in 17 countries; largest group, 16 in Puerto Rico.
Marists: 82 in 14 countries; largest group, 13 in Papua New Guinea.
Medical Mission Sisters: 64 in 18 countries; largest group, 15 in Ghana.
Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur: 64 in 10 countries; largest group, 17 in Kenya.
Daughters of Charity: 63 in 11 countries; largest group, 33 in Bolivia.
Sisters of St. Joseph (Carondelet): 58 in 3 countries; largest group, 28 in Hawaii.
Benedictines: 46 in 10 countries: largest group, 12 in Colombia.
Franciscan Missionaries of Mary: 43 in 16 countries; largest groups, 6 each in Australia, Ghana and Japan.
Sisters of the Holy Cross: 40 in 4 countries; largest group, 18 in Brazil.
Ursulines of the Roman Union: 40 in 11 countries; largest group, 8 in Thailand.
Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary (Philadelphia): 40 in 2 countries; larger group, 29 in Peru.
Franciscan Sisters of Allegany: 37 in 3 countries; largest group, 21 in Jamaica.
Society of the Sacred Heart: 31 in 7 countries; largest group, 15 in Japan.
Religious Sisters of Mercy of the Union in the U.S.A.: 30 in 9 countries; largest group, 13 in Jamaica.
Servants of the Holy Spirit: 30 in 7 countries; largest group, 11 in Ghana.
Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus: 25 in 6 countries; largest group, 10 in Nigeria.
Sisters of Notre Dame: 24 in 3 countries; largest group, 13 in India.
Little Sisters of the Poor: 24 in 12 countries; largest group, 5 in Hong Kong.
Sisters of the Third Franciscan Order, Minor Conventuals (Syracuse): 23 in 3 countries; largest group, 14 in Hawaii.
Sisters of the Assumption of the B.V.M.: 22 in 4 countries; largest group, 18 in Canada.
Sisters of St. Joseph (Brentwood): 21 in 2 countries; larger group, 20 in Puerto Rico.
Dominican Sisters (Adrian): 20 in 7 countries; largest group, 5 in Puerto Rico.
Adorers of the Blood of Christ: 20 in 5 countries; largest group, 6 in Liberia.

One hundred and 98 other mission-sending institutes had 19 or less members in overseas assignments.

Lay Volunteers, 1982

Two hundred and 17 lay volunteers of 21 sponsoring organizations were in overseas assignments in 1982.

Maryknoll Lay Missioners: 59 in 15 countries; largest group, 13 in Tanzania.
Jesuit Volunteer Corps: 53 in Alaska.
Lay Mission Helpers: 30 in 13 countries; largest group, 11 in Papua New Guinea
Frontier Apostolate: 17 in Canada.
Catholic Medical Mission Board: 11 in 6 countries; largest group, 5 in Papua New Guinea. (This figure represents those whose term of service was for at least one year. In addition, 41 short-term volunteers served in 12 countries during the year.)
Milwaukee Latin American Office: 8 in 5 countries; largest group, 3 in Colombia.
Diocese of Davenport: 8 in 6 countries; largest groups, 2 each in Mexico and St. Lucia.

The other 14 sponsoring organizations had 5 members or less in overseas assignments.

U.S. MISSION ASSOCIATION

The United States Catholic Mission Association, juridically established Sept. 1, 1981, continues the activities and functions of the former U.S. Catholic Mission Council.

According to existing bylaws approved by the general assembly May 25, 1982, the USCMA is "open to all those who seek to promote global mission in community with others. It is envisioned to be an experience of the renewed Church, in which all members are equal. The methods of decision-making, of financial support, and of committee service reflect the underlying ecclesiology." The purpose of the association is the "promotion of global mission. Its primary focus is cross-cultural mission, with special emphasis on international justice."

Typical activities of the association are educational efforts related to the Church's teaching about its missionary nature, sponsorship of conferences on theological and pastoral foundations of missionary endeavor, liaison and cooperation with missionary bodies of other Christian churches, training programs and refresher courses for departing and returning missionaries, and general mission animation. The association is also responsible for gathering and publishing annual statistical data on U.S. missionary personnel overseas. It publishes the data in the annual, *Mission Handbook*. The association also publishes ten times a year *Mission Intercom*, a newsletter with brief information on the life and activities of the Church in the six continents.

Officers as of June 30, 1982, were: Sister

Mary Ann Dillon, R.S.M., president; Rev. Simon Smith, S.J., vice president; Rev. Anthony Bellagamba, I.M.C., executive director.

The office of the association is located at 1233 Lawrence St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017.

U.S. FOREIGN MISSIONARIES, 1960-1982

Year	Diocesan Priests	Religious Priests	Religious Brothers	Religious Sisters	Seminarians	Lay Persons	Total
1960	14	3018	575	2827	170	178	6782
1962	31	3172	720	2764	152	307	7146
1964	80	3438	782	3137	157	532	8126
1966	215	3731	901	3706	201	549	9303
1968	282	3727	869	4150	208	419	9655
1970	373	3117	666	3824	90	303	8373
1972+	246	3182	634	3121	97	376	7656
1973	237	3913*		3012		529	7691
1974	220	3084	639	2916	101	458	7418
1975	197	3023	669	2850	65	344	7148
1976	193	2961	691	2840	68	257	7010
1977	182	2882	630	2781	42	243	6760
1978	166	2830	610	2673	43	279	6601
1979	187	2800	592	2568	50	258	6455
1980	188	2750	592	2592	50	221	6393
1981	187	2702	584	2574	43	234	6324
1982	178	2668	578	2560	44	217	6245

+A corrected total for 1972 should read 7937, indicating losses of 436 from 1970 to 1972 and 246 from 1972 to 1973.
*Includes religious brothers and seminarians.

FIELD DISTRIBUTION BY AREAS, 1960-1982

Year	Africa	Far East	Near East	Oceania	Europe	N. Amer.	Carib. Is.	Cent. Amer.	S. Amer.	Total
1960	781	1959	111	986	203	337	991	433	981	6782
1962	901	2110	75	992	93	224	967	537	1247	7146
1964	1025	2332	122	846	69	220	1056	660	1796	8126
1966	1184	2453	142	953	38	211	1079	857	2386	9303
1968	1157	2470	128	1027	33	251	1198	936	2455	9655
1970	1141	2137	39	900	38	233	1067	738	2080	8373
1972	1107	1955	59	826	39	234	819	728	1889	7656
1973	1229	1962	54	811	40	253	796	763	1783	7691
1974	1121	1845	60	883	43	241	757	752	1716	7418
1975	1065	1814	71	808	37	252	698	734	1669	7148
1976	1042	1757	68	795	34	313	671	712	1618	7010
1977	1003	1659	62	784	34	296	629	702	1591	6760
1978	966	1601	57	769	34	339	593	705	1537	6601
1979	923	1562	65	743	37	332	562	686	1545	6455
1980	909	1576	65	711	35	294	548	699	1556	6393
1981	946	1529	70	696	36	315	511	693	1528	6324
1982	956	1501	62	673	32	319	522	669	1511	6245

HOME MISSIONS

The expression "home missions" is applied to places in the U.S. where the local church does not have its own resources, human and otherwise, which are needed to begin or, if begun, to survive and grow. These areas share the name "missions" with their counterparts in foreign lands because they too need outside help to provide the personnel and means for making the Church present and active there in carrying out its mission for the salvation of people.

Dioceses in the Southeast, the Southwest, and the Far West are most urgently in need of outside help to carry on the work of the Church. Millions of persons live in counties in which there are no resident priests. Many others live in rural areas beyond the reach and influence of a Catholic center. According to recent statistics compiled by the Glenmary Research Center, there are 545 priestless counties in the United States. Many states generally thought to be well off from a pastoral standpoint include areas in which the Catholic Church and the ministry of priests are virtually unknown.

About 20 per cent of the total U.S. population and less than three per cent of the Catholic population live within the boundaries of the 17 "most missionary" dioceses of the country. A "Survey of the Catholic Weakness" conducted by the National Catholic Rural Life Conference disclosed that the

Other Educational Associations

National Association of Boards of Education: Founded in 1971 and made a department of the National Catholic Educational Association in 1973, to develop and promote policy-making boards for the advancement of Catholic education. Has a national membership of 1,307. Publishes *PolicyMaker* four times a year. Office: 1077 30th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

National Forum of Catholic Parent Organizations: Founded in 1976 as a commission of the National Catholic Educational Association, to support and promote the role of parents as primary educators of their children. Has a national membership of 625 affiliates. Publishes *Parentcator* 5 five times a year. Office: 1077 30th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory, 1982;* figures as of Jan. 1, 1982. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk.)

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
NEW ENGLAND	**26**	**58,247**	**123**	**67,599**	**529**	**145,352**
Maine, Portland	**1**	**460**	**3**	**1,003**	**22**	**5,711**
New Hampshire, Manchester	**5**	**4,876**	**6**	**2,634**	**21**	**6,479**
Vermont, Burlington	**3**	**2,687**	**3**	**1,271**	**11**	**2,905**
Massachusetts	**9**	**30,321**	**68**	**35,082**	**245**	**71,305**
*Boston	4	20,303	51	24,281	162	47,902
Fall River	1	2,545	5	3,270	24	6,700
Springfield	1	606	4	3,256	35	10,493
Worcester	3	6,767	8	4,275	24	6,210
Rhode Island, Providence	**2**	**7,935**	**13**	**7,147**	**64**	**18,135**
Connecticut	**6**	**11,968**	**30**	**20,462**	**166**	**40,817**
*Hartford	3	1,878	15	11,199	97	23,408
Bridgeport	2	9,942	10	5,974	48	13,093
Norwich	1	148	5	3,289	21	4,316
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	**62**	**164,091**	**364**	**243,466**	**2,118**	**670,296**
New York	**28**	**85,850**	**155**	**108,037**	**908**	**307,566**
*New York	11	41,550	63	39,995	275	94,625
Albany	4	5,800	13	5,345	59	15,158
Brooklyn	2	19,606	21	25,556	176	88,991
Buffalo	6	13,292	21	9,094	144	32,312
Ogdensburg	1	313	3	1,041	26	5,217
Rochester	—	—	9	6,994	79	20,640
Rockville Centre	2	2,655	16	15,308	88	36,163
Syracuse	2	2,634	9	4,704	61	14,460
New Jersey	**8**	**13,836**	**91**	**52,704**	**453**	**135,213**
*Newark	4	11,520	45	22,625	204	58,001
Camden	—	—	11	8,100	67	20,173
Metuchen	—	—	9	5,205	52	15,347
Paterson	3	940	14	6,587	66	16,949
Trenton	1	1,376	12	10,187	64	24,743
Pennsylvania	**26**	**64,405**	**118**	**82,725**	**757**	**227,517**
*Philadelphia	10	32,283	51	49,567	283	116,818
Allentown	2	1,661	10	5,021	70	14,821
Altoona-Johnstown	2	2,155	3	1,846	39	7,750
Erie	3	6,132	10	4,268	56	14,782
Greensburg	2	1,956	2	1,403	48	8,956
Harrisburg	—	—	10	4,827	57	12,793
Pittsburgh	3	8,991	20	10,396	145	38,497
Scranton	4	11,227	12	5,397	59	13,100
SOUTH ATLANTIC	**14**	**41,525**	**127**	**65,784**	**533**	**211,030**
Delaware, Wilmington	**—**	**—**	**8**	**5,183**	**29**	**11,103**
Maryland, *Baltimore	**4**	**10,364**	**25**	**13,104**	**87**	**29,006**
District of Columbia, *Washington	**3**	**21,480**	**25**	**11,648**	**83**	**25,168**

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
Virginia	**1**	**1,407**	**14**	**5,556**	**56**	**18,201**
Arlington	1	1,407	4	2,714	28	9,983
Richmond	—	—	10	2,842	28	8,218
West Virginia, Wheeling-Charleston	**1**	**1,050**	**9**	**2,237**	**36**	**6,088**
North Carolina	**2**	**1,217**	**3**	**1,217**	**34**	**8,073**
Charlotte	2	1,217	2	982	15	4,156
Raleigh	—	—	1	235	19	3,917
South Carolina, Charleston	**—**	**—**	**4**	**1,514**	**29**	**5,874**
Georgia	**—**	**—**	**7**	**3,846**	**29**	**9,490**
*Atlanta	—	—	2	1,737	13	4,525
Savannah	—	—	5	2,109	16	4,965
Florida	**3**	**6,007**	**32**	**21,479**	**150**	**98,027**
*Miami	2	4,855	17	12,115	64	25,642
Orlando	—	—	5	2,773	27	8,646
Pensacola-Tallahassee	—	—	1	709	10	2,829
St. Augustine	—	—	2	1,377	16	49,053
St. Petersburg	1	1,152	7	4,505	33	11,857
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	**51**	**131,796**	**312**	**205,364**	**2,155**	**600,825**
Ohio	**11**	**29,244**	**88**	**58,317**	**521**	**167,479**
*Cincinnati	4	19,958	22	17,530	121	40,133
Cleveland	3	5,807	26	20,619	169	63,506
Columbus	1	956	14	5,814	53	14,985
Steubenville	1	963	4	1,181	19	3,449
Toledo	1	640	16	8,638	95	27,778
Youngstown	1	920	6	4,535	64	17,628
Indiana	**9**	**16,323**	**25**	**14,201**	**211**	**48,358**
*Indianapolis	2	1,602	9	5,302	73	16,706
Evansville	—	—	5	2,012	30	4,893
Ft. Wayne-South Bend	5	12,423	5	3,470	44	11,940
Gary	1	1,316	4	2,974	42	11,337
Lafayette	1	982	2	443	22	3,482
Illinois	**14**	**45,222**	**99**	**75,872**	**668**	**202,077**
*Chicago	8	36,386	61	54,171	381	135,616
Belleville	1	1,072	4	2,352	54	9,044
Joliet	3	5,365	9	7,048	64	19,284
Peoria	—	—	8	3,836	58	12,660
Rockford	—	—	8	4,375	48	11,595
Springfield	2*	2,399	9	4,090	63	13,878
Michigan	**8**	**18,707**	**67**	**38,169**	**340**	**95,628**
*Detroit	5	13,274	45	24,600	165	57,165
Gaylord	—	—	5	1,077	20	3,746
Grand Rapids	1	3,442	4	2,967	46	9,297
Kalamazoo	1	545	3	1,188	21	4,419
Lansing	1	1,446	5	3,484	40	10,939
Marquette	—	—	1	72	12	2,536
Saginaw	—	—	4	4,781	36	7,526
Wisconsin	**9**	**22,300**	**33**	**18,805**	**415**	**87,283**
*Milwaukee	5	18,304	15	11,111	175	42,747
Green Bay	2	2,133	9	3,703	95	18,866
La Crosse	1	1,113	7	2,980	76	13,754
Madison	1	750	2	1,011	47	8,473
Superior	—	—	—	—	22	3,443
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	**8**	**8,531**	**55**	**23,893**	**289**	**62,129**
Kentucky	**5**	**6,025**	**29**	**13,313**	**160**	**31,696**
*Louisville	3	3,836	11	7,846	79	17,449
Covington	1	1,299	13	3,832	53	9,244
Owensboro	1	890	5.	1,635	28	5,003
Tennessee	**2**	**1,608**	**11**	**4,873**	**42**	**9,913**
Memphis	1	1,329	6	2,563	16	4,332
Nashville	1	279	5	2,310	26	5,581

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
Alabama	**1**	**898**	**5**	**2,934**	**50**	**12,358**
*Mobile	1	898	3	1,760	27	7,208
Birmingham	—	—	2	1,174	23	5,150
Mississippi	**—**	**—**	**10**	**2,773**	**37**	**8,162**
Biloxi	—	—	5	1,658	17	3,627
Jackson	—	—	5	1,115	20	4,535
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	**34**	**51,979**	**165**	**69,517**	**919**	**201,045**
Minnesota	**9**	**16,236**	**26**	**12,264**	**227**	**50,982**
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	3	8,948	14	8,920	110	31,268
Crookston	—	—	2	321	11	1,762
Duluth	1	1,048	—	—	16	2,162
New Ulm	—	—	3	640	26	4,057
St. Cloud	3	4,214	3	959	37	6,722
Winona	2	2,026	4	1,424	27	5,011
Iowa	**7**	**8,932**	**29**	**12,552**	**159**	**31,846**
*Dubuque	3	3,853	11	5,109	60	14,931
Davenport	3	3,737	7	2,054	39	5,129
Des Moines	—	—	2	1,967	22	4,223
Sioux City	1	1,342	9	3,422	38	7,563
Missouri	**7**	**19,000**	**46**	**25,266**	**286**	**69,544**
*St. Louis	5	13,702	32	19,334	185	49,765
Jefferson City	—	—	2	897	36	5,988
Kansas City-St. Joseph	2	5,298	9	4,375	43	11,086
Springfield-Cape Girardeau	—	—	3	660	22	2,705
North Dakota	**2**	**1,186**	**8**	**2,010**	**33**	**6,083**
Bismarck	1	1,003	6	1,537	18	3,393
Fargo	1	183	2	473	15	2,690
South Dakota	**2**	**905**	**5**	**1,609**	**27**	**4,940**
Rapid City	—	—	2	428	3	754
Sioux Falls	2	905	3	1,181	24	4,186
Nebraska	**1**	**897**	**34**	**9,749**	**97**	**18,886**
*Omaha	1	897	21	7,218	64	13,786
Grand Island	—	—	7	1,140	9	994
Lincoln	—	—	6	1,391	24	4,106
Kansas	**6**	**4,823**	**17**	**6,067**	**90**	**18,764**
*Kansas City	3	2,740	7	3,185	38	8,900
Dodge City	1	627	—	—	12	1,737
Salina	1	758	6	1,076	12	2,059
Wichita	1	698	4	1,806	28	6,068
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	**12**	**22,220**	**125**	**50,541**	**520**	**158,246**
Arkansas, Little Rock	**—**	**—**	**6**	**2,125**	**34**	**5,518**
Louisiana	**4**	**8,158**	**64**	**28,950**	**200**	**82,357**
*New Orleans	4	8,158	28	18,016	95	43,675
Alexandria-Shreveport	—	—	7	2,174	24	6,864
Baton Rouge	—	—	9	2,598	27	12,247
Houma-Thibodaux	—	—	3	1,291	12	4,959
Lafayette	—	—	15	4,081	33	11,511
Lake Charles	—	—	2	790	9	3,101
Oklahoma	**1**	**342**	**5**	**2,227**	**31**	**6,910**
*Oklahoma City	1	342	2	937	17	2,999
Tulsa	—	—	3	1,290	14	3,911
Texas	**7**	**13,720**	**50**	**17,239**	**255**	**63,461**
*San Antonio	4	6,492	15	4,017	56	15,832
Amarillo	—	—	2	172	12	2,195
Austin	1	2,474	1	233	15	3,256
Beaumont	—	—	2	694	10	2,066
Brownsville	—	—	2	775	8	2,083
Corpus Christi	—	—	4	1,458	30	5,435
Dallas	1	2,815	7	3,032	36	9,985
El Paso	—	—	3	1,199	19	4,429
Fort Worth	—	—	4	1,332	15	3,994
Galveston-Houston	1	1,939	10	4,327	50	13,256

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
Texas	7	13,720	50	17,239	255	63,461
San Angelo	—	—	—	—	4	930
Victoria	No separate statistics available.					
MOUNTAIN	5	6,753	36	14,483	190	47,733
Montana	2	2,571	5	1,334	22	3,973
Great Falls-Billings	1	1,201	3	668	18	3,250
Helena	1	1,370	2	666	4	723
Idaho, Boise	—	—	1	402	12	1,783
Wyoming, Cheyenne	—	—	1	133	7	1,413
Colorado	1	1,070	12	3,640	52	13,220
*Denver	1	1,070	9	3,196	42	11,692
Pueblo	—	—	3	444	10	1,528
New Mexico	2	3,112	5	1,796	31	7,758
*Santa Fe	2	3,112	3	1,641	22	5,678
Gallup	—	—	2	155	9	2,080
Arizona	—	—	8	4,688	46	14,107
Phoenix	—	—	6	3,452	26	8,816
Tucson	—	—	2	1,236	20	5,291
Utah, Salt Lake City	—	—	2	939	9	2,358
Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	—	—	2	1,551	11	3,121
PACIFIC	23	47,595	158	92,505	780	229,200
Washington	4	8,860	12	7,315	84	20,321
*Seattle	2	5,067	9	5,880	58	15,034
Spokane	2	3,793	2	1,194	19	3,614
Yakima	—	—	1	241	7	1,673
Oregon	2	3,685	10	3,984	56	10,702
*Portland	2	3,685	9	3,873	52	10,022
Baker	—	—	1	111	4	680
California	16	32,974	126	76,756	607	187,003
*Los Angeles	5	8,387	57	35,925	234	75,616
*San Francisco	3	9,179	19	10,282	75	23,046
Fresno	—	—	2	1,443	25	6,727
Monterey	—	—	2	919	14	3,937
Oakland	4	3,430	11	6,600	57	15,632
Orange	1	125	5	4,020	36	13,885
Sacramento	—	—	9	4,229	42	11,479
San Bernardino	—	—	2	1,556	29	8,170
San Diego	1	4,791	6	3,314	42	13,270
San Jose	2	7,062	6	4,859	28	8,851
Santa Rosa	—	—	5	2,087	13	3,218
Stockton	—	—	2	1,522	12	3,172
Alaska	—	—	2	283	4	766
*Anchorage	—	—	—	—	2	266
Fairbanks	—	—	2	283	1	350
Juneau	—	—	—	—	1	150
Hawaii, Honolulu	1	2,076	8	4,167	29	10,408
EASTERN RITES	2	349	5	750	46	7,613
*Philadelphia	1	342	1	349	16	2,758
St. Nicholas	—	—	1	140	3	875
Stamford	1	7	3	261	9	944
*Pittsburgh	—	—	—	—	6	1,050
Parma	—	—	—	—	5	941
Passaic	—	—	—	—	7	1,045
Van Nuys	No separate statistics available.					
St. Maron	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenians (Ap. Ex.)	No separate statistics available.					
Chaldeans (Ap. Ex.)	No separate statistics available.					
MILITARY ORDINARIATE	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS 1982	237	533,086	1,470	833,902	8,079	2,333,469
TOTALS 1981	236	536,678	1,504	838,247	8,117	2,296,380
Totals 1972	260	428,853	1,815	961,996	9,206	3,105,417

SCHOOL STATISTICS

The status of Catholic educational institutions and programs in the United States at the beginning of 1982, 1981 and 1972 were reflected in figures (as of Jan. 1) reported by *The Official Catholic Directory, 1982.*

Colleges and Universities: 237 (1 more than in 1981 and 23 less than in 1972).

College and University Students: 533,086 (3,592 less than in 1981 and 104,233 more than in 1972).

High Schools: 1,470 (34 less than in 1981 and 345 less than in 1972).

High School Students: 833,902 (4,345 less than in 1981 and 128,094 less than in 1972).

Public High School Students Receiving Religious Instruction: 977,098 (14,186 more than in 1981 and 350,233 less than in 1972).

Elementary Schools: 8,079 (38 less than in 1981 and 1,127 less than in 1972).

Elementary School Students: 2,333,469 (37,089 more than in 1981 and 771,948 less than in 1972).

Public Elementary School Students Receiving Religious Instruction: 3,323,398 (104,195 less than in 1981 and 928,331 less than in 1972).

Teachers: 173,230 (2,254 more than in 1981 and 15,297 less than in 1972).

Lay Teachers: 129,014 (5,596 more than in 1981 and 24,778 more than in 1972).

Sisters: 36,066 (2,719 less than in 1981 and 34,598 less than in 1972).

Priests (Full-Time): 5,101 (436 less than in 1981 and 3,599 less than in 1972).

Brothers: 2,889 (128 less than in 1981 and 1,413 less than in 1972).

Scholastics: 160 (59 less than in 1981 and 465 less than in 1972).

TEACHER UNIONS

Catholic teacher unions organized in recent years include several in the Archdiocese of New York and locals in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Brooklyn. Several of them belong to the National Association of Catholic School Teachers, which has links with groups in Scranton, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Altoona-Johnstown, Kansas City, Mo., Cleveland and Louisville.

The purpose of the association is "to work with diocesan officials in an attempt to draw up acceptable guidelines that can be used by all parties to insure that the teachings of the Church are as applicable to the employer-employee relationship within the institutional Church as the Church has taught for so many years they are in the private and public sectors of industry." About 3,000 lay teachers belong to the New York Federation of Catholic Teachers, which broke relations in 1981 with the American Federation of Teachers.

Advocates of unionization argue with justification that teachers have a right to collective bargaining, that they deserve salaries and other contract provisions commensurate with their needs and the quality of their work, and that they need collective protection against authoritative and arbitrary actions by some administrators.

Bishops and school administrators have shown considerable reluctance to deal with unions. Fears have been expressed that union demands, financial and otherwise, might drive schools out of existence, change their character, or diminish control over them by the Church.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES

(Sources: Almanac survey; *The Official Catholic Directory.*)

Listed below are institutions of higher learning established under Catholic auspices. Some of them are now independent.

Information includes: name of each institution; indication of male (m), female (w), coeducational (c) student body; name of founding group or group with which the institution is affiliated; year of foundation; number of students, in parentheses.

Albertus Magnus College (w): 700 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn. 06511. Dominican Sisters; 1925 (552).

Albuquerque, University of (c): St. Joseph Pl. N.W., Albuquerque, N.M. 87140. Sisters of St. Francis; 1920 (2,100).

Allentown College of St. Francis de Sales (c): Center Valley, Pa. 18034. Oblates of St. Francis de Sales; 1965 (925).

Alvernia College (c): Reading, Pa. 19607. Bernardine Sisters; 1958 (721).

Alverno College (w): 3401 S. 39th St. Milwaukee, Wis. 53215. School Sisters of St. Francis; 1936; independent (1,372).

Anna Maria College (c): Sunset Lane, Paxton, Mass. 01612. Sisters of St. Anne; 1946; independent (1,609).

Aquinas College (c): 1607 Robinson Rd. S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49506. Sisters of St. Dominic; 1922 (2,400).

Assumption College (c): 500 Salisbury St., Worcester, Mass. 01609. Assumptionist Fathers; 1904 (2,664).

Avila College (c): 11901 Wornall Rd., Kansas City, Mo. 64145. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1916 (1,974).

Barat College (w): 700 E. Westleigh Rd., Lake Forest, Ill. 60045. Society of the Sacred Heart; 1919; independent (736).

Barry University (c): 11300 N.E. 2nd Ave., Miami, Fla. 33161. Dominican Sisters; 1940 (2,197).

Bellarmine College (c): 2000 Norris Pl., Louisville, Ky. 40205; Louisville archdiocese, 1950 (2,300).

Belmont Abbey College (c): Belmont, N.C. 28012. Benedictine Fathers; 1876 (855).

Benedictine College (c): Atchison, Kans. 66002. Benedictines, 1971 (1,082).

Biscayne College (c): 16400 N.W. 32nd Ave., Miami, Fla. 33054. Augustinian Fathers; 1962 (2,959).

Boston College (University Status) (c): Chestnut Hill, Mass. 02167. Jesuit Fathers; 1863 (14,166).

Brescia College (c): 120 W. 7th St., Owensboro, Ky. 42301. Ursuline Sisters; 1925 (890).

Briar Cliff College (c): W. 3303 Rebecca St., Sioux City, Ia. 51104. Sisters of St. Francis of the Holy Family; 1930 (1,342).

Cabrini College (c): Radnor, Pa. 19087. Missionary Srs. of Sacred Heart; 1957 (580).

Caldwell College (w): Caldwell, N.J. 07006. Dominican Sisters; 1939 (758).

Calumet College (c): 2400 New York Ave., Whiting, Ind. 46394. Society of the Precious Blood, 1951 (1,316).

Canisius College (c): 2001 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14208. Jesuit Fathers; 1870; independent (4,079).

Cardinal Newman College (c): 7701 Florissant Rd., St. Louis, Mo. 63121. Catholic college with autonomous board of trustees; 1976.

Cardinal Stritch College (c): 6801 N. Yates Rd., Milwaukee, Wis. 53217. Sisters of St. Francis of Assisi; 1932; independent (1,120).

Carlow College (w): 3333 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213. Sisters of Mercy; 1929 (1,013).

Carroll College (c): Helena, Mont. 59625. Diocesan Clergy; 1909 (1,370).

Catholic University of America, The (c): 620 Michigan Ave. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20064. Hierarchy of the United States; 1887. Pontifical University (7,750).

Catholic University of Puerto Rico (c): Ponce, P.R. Hierarchy of Puerto Rico; 1948; Pontifical University (10,771).

Chaminade University (c): 3140 Waialae Ave., Honolulu, Hawaii 96816. Marianists; 1955 (2,076).

Chestnut Hill College (w): Philadelphia, Pa. 19118. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1871 (989).

Christian Brothers College (c): 650 E. Parkway S., Memphis, Tenn. 38104. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1871 (1,483).

Clarke College (c): 1550 Clarke Dr., Dubuque, Iowa 52001. Sisters of Charity, BVM; 1843 (850).

Creighton University (c): 2500 California St., Omaha, Neb. 68178. Jesuit Fathers; 1878 (5,600).

Dallas, University of (c): Irving, Tex. 75061. Private; 1956; independent (2,815).

Dayton, University of (c): 300 College Park Ave., Dayton, Ohio 45409. Marianists; 1850 (10,785).

De Paul University (c): 2323 N. Seminary Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60614. Vincentians; 1898 (13,300).

Detroit, University of (c): 4001 W. McNichols Rd. at Livernois, Detroit, Mich. 48221. Jesuit Fathers; 1877 (6,323).

Dominican College of Blauvelt (c): Orangeburg, N.Y. 10962. Dominican Sisters; 1952; independent (1,602).

Dominican College of San Rafael (c): San Rafael, Calif. 94901. Dominican Sisters; 1890; independent (694).

Duquesne University (c): 801 Bluff St., N.W., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219. Holy Ghost Fathers; 1878 (6,628).

D'Youville College (c): 320 Porter Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. 14201. Grey Nuns of the Sacred Heart; 1908; independent (1,569).

Edgecliff College (c): 2220 Victory Pkwy., Cincinnati, Ohio 45206. Sisters of Mercy; 1935 (667).

Edgewood College (c): 855 Woodrow St., Madison, Wis. 53711. Dominican Sisters; 1927 (750).

Emmanuel College (w): 400 The Fenway, Boston, Mass. 02115. Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur; independent (1,067).

Fairfield University (c): Fairfield, Conn. 06430. Jesuit Fathers; 1942 (5,131).

Felician College (w): S. Main St., Lodi, N.J. 07644. Felician Sisters; 1942 (655). Coed in evening programs.

Fontbonne College (c): 6800 Wydown Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63105. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1917 (882).

Fordham University (c): Fordham Rd. and Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10458. Society of Jesus (Jesuits); 1841; independent (14,800).

Fort Wright College (c): W. 4000 Randolph Rd., Spokane, Wash. 99204. Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary; 1907 (389).

Gannon University (c): 109 W. 6th St., Erie, Pa. 16541. Diocese of Erie; 1944 (4,000).

Georgetown University (c): 37th and O Sts. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20057. Jesuit Fathers; 1789 (11,960).

Georgian Court College (w): Lakewood, N.J. 08701. Sisters of Mercy; 1908 (1,400). Coed in evening and graduate divisions.

Gonzaga University (c): Spokane, Wash. 99258. Jesuit Fathers; 1887 (3,404).

Great Falls, College of (c): 1301 20th St. S., Great Falls, Mont. 59405. Sisters of Providence; 1932 (1,234).

Gwynedd-Mercy College (c): Gwynedd Valley, Pa. 19437. Sisters of Mercy; 1948; independent (1,217).

Holy Cross, College of the (c): Worcester, Mass. 01610. Jesuit Fathers; 1843 (2,494).

Holy Family College (c): Grant and Frankford Aves., Philadelphia, Pa. 19114. Sisters of Holy Family of Nazareth; 1954 (1,438).

Holy Names College (c): 3500 Mountain Blvd., Oakland, Calif. 94619. Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary; 1868 (678).

Illinois Benedictine College (c): Lisle, Ill.

60532. Benedictine Fathers of St. Procopius Abbey; 1887 (1,504).

Immaculata College (w): Immaculata, Pa. 19345. Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary; 1920 (821).

Incarnate Word College (c): 4301 Broadway, San Antonio, Tex. 78209. Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word; 1881 (1,431).

Iona College (c): 715 North Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801. Congregation of Christian Brothers; 1940; independent (6,193).

John Carroll University (c): North Park and Miramar Blvds., Cleveland, Ohio. 44118. Jesuit Fathers; 1886 (3,890).

Kansas Newman College (formerly Sacred Heart College) (c): 3100 McCormick Ave., Wichita, Kans. 67213. Sisters Adorers of the Blood of Christ; 1933 (698).

King's College (c): Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18711. Holy Cross Fathers; 1946 (2,343).

La Roche College (c): 9000 Babcock Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15237. Sisters of Divine Providence; 1963 (1,350)

La Salle College (c): 20th St. and Olney Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19141. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1863 (7,420)

Le Moyne College (c): Syracuse, N.Y. 13214. Jesuit Fathers; 1946; independent (1,800).

Lewis University (c): Romeoville, Ill. 60441. Christian Brothers; 1930 (2,776).

Loras College (c): 1450 Alta Vista St., Dubuque, Ia. 52001. Archdiocese of Dubuque; 1839 (1,882).

Loyola College (c): 4501 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. 21210, Jesuits; 1852; combined with Mt. St. Agnes College, 1971 (6,211).

Loyola Marymount University (c): 7101 W. 80th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90045. Society of Jesus; Religious of Sacred Heart of Mary, Sisters of St. Joseph of Orange; 1911 (6,359).

Loyola University (c): 6363 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La. 70118. Jesuit Fathers; 1904 (4,347).

Loyola University of Chicago (c): 820 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611. Jesuit Fathers; 1870 (16,140).

Madonna College (c): 36600 Schoolcraft Rd., Livonia, Mich. 48150. Felician Sisters; 1947 (3,385).

Manhattan College (c): 4513 Manhattan College Pkwy., New York, N.Y. 10471. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1853; independent (5,000). Cooperative program with College of Mt. St. Vincent.

Manhattanville College (c): Purchase, N.Y. 10577. Society of the Sacred Heart; 1841; independent (2,047).

Marian College (c): Fond du Lac, Wis. 54935. Sisters of St. Agnes; 1936 (563).

Marian College (c): 3200 Cold Spring Rd., Indianapolis, Ind. 46222. Sisters of St. Francis (Oldenburg, Ind.); 1851 (879).

Marist College (c): Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601. Marist Brothers of the Schools; 1946; independent (1,899).

Marquette University (c): 615 N. 11th St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53233. Jesuit Fathers; 1881; independent (14,122).

Mary College (c): Bismarck, N.D. 58501. Benedictine Sisters; 1959 (1,003).

Marycrest College (c): 1607 W. 12th St., Davenport, Iowa 52804. Congregation of the Humility of Mary; 1939; independent (1,298).

Marygrove College (c): 8425 W. McNicholas Rd., Detroit, Mich. 48221. Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary; 1910 (1,153).

Marylhurst Education Center (c): Marylhurst, Ore. 97036. Srs. of Holy Names of Jesus and Mary; 1893; independent (840).

Marymount College (w): Tarrytown, N.Y. 10591. Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary; 1907; independent (1,244).

Marymount College of Kansas (c): Salina, Kans. 67401. Sisters of St. Joseph of Concordia; 1922 (758).

Marymount College of Virginia (w): 2807 N. Glebe Rd., Arlington, Va. 22007. Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary; 1950; independent (1,407).

Marymount Manhattan College (w): 221 E. 71st St., New York, N.Y. 10021. Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary; 1948; independent (2,275).

Maryville College (c): 13550 Conway Rd., St. Louis, Mo. 63141. Religious of the Sacred Heart; 1872; independent (1,688).

Marywood College (w): Scranton, Pa. 18509. Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary; 1915 (3,191). Coed in graduate division.

Mater Dei College (c): Riverside Dr., Ogdensburg, N.Y. 13669. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1960 (300).

Mercy College of Detroit (c): 8200 W. Outer Dr., Detroit, Mich. 48219. Sisters of Mercy; 1941 (2,119).

Mercyhurst College (c): 501 E. 38th St., Erie, Pa. 16546. Sisters of Mercy; 1926 (1,441).

Merrimack College (c): North Andover, Mass. 01845. Augustinians; 1947 (2,205).

Misericordia (College Misericordia) (c): Dallas, Pa. 18612. Religious Sisters of Mercy of the Union; 1924 (1,176).

Molloy College (w): 1000 Hempstead Ave., Rockville Centre, N.Y. 11570. Dominican Sisters; 1955 (1,539).

Mount Marty College (c): Yankton, S.D. 57078. Benedictine Sisters; 1936 (553).

Mount Mary College (w): 2900 W. Menomonee River Pkwy., Milwaukee, Wis. 53222. School Sisters of Notre Dame; 1913 (1,127).

Mt. Mercy College (c): 1330 Elmhurst Dr. N.E., Cedar Rapids, Ia. 52402. Sisters of Mercy; 1928 (1,121).

Mt. St. Joseph on the Ohio, College of (w): Mt. St. Joseph, Ohio 45051. Sisters of Charity; 1920 (1,839).

Mt. St. Mary College (c): Newburgh, N.Y. 12550. Dominican Sisters; 1959; independent (1,015).

Mount St. Mary College (c): Emmitsburg, Md. 21727. Diocesan Clergy; 1808; independent (1,641).

Mt. St. Mary's College (w): 12001 Chalon Rd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90049 and 10 Chester Pl., Los Angeles, Calif. 90007 (Doheny Campus). Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1925 (1,144). Coed in music, nursing and graduate programs.

Mt. St. Vincent, College of (c): Mt. St. Vincent-on-Hudson, New York, N.Y. 10471. Sisters of Charity; 1847; independent (1,200). Cooperative program with Manhattan College.

Mundelein College (w): 6363 N. Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill. 60660. Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary; 1929 (1,354).

Nazareth College (c): Nazareth, Mich. 49074. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1924; independent (540).

Nazareth College (c): East Ave., Rochester, N.Y. 14610. Sisters of St. Joseph of Rochester; 1924; independent (2,778).

Neumann College (formerly Our Lady of Angels) (c): Aston, Pa. 19014. Sisters of St. Francis; 1965 (786).

New Rochelle, College of (w): 29 Castle Pl., New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801 (main campus). Ursuline Nuns; 1904; independent (4,484). Coed in nursing, graduate, new resources divisions.

Niagara University (c): Niagara Univ., N.Y. 14109. Vincentian Fathers; 1856 (3,954).

Notre Dame, College of (c): Belmont, Calif. 94002. Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur; 1868; independent (1,420).

Notre Dame, University of (c): Notre Dame, Ind. 46556. Congregation of Holy Cross; 1842 (8,714).

Notre Dame College (w): 4545 College Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44121. Sisters of Notre Dame; 1922 (770).

Notre Dame College (w): Manchester, N.H. 03104. Sisters of the Holy Cross; 1950 (740).

Notre Dame of Maryland, College of (w): 4701 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. 21210. School Sisters of Notre Dame; 1873 (575).

Ohio Dominican College (c): Columbus, Ohio 43219. Dominican Sisters of St. Mary of the Springs; 1911 (956).

Our Lady of Holy Cross College (c): 4123 Woodland Dr., New Orleans, La. 70114. Congregation of Sisters Marianites of Holy Cross (758).

Our Lady of the Elms, College of (w): Chicopee, Mass. 01013. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1928 (606).

Our Lady of the Lake University of San Antonio (c): 411 S.W. 24th St., San Antonio, Tex. 78285. Sisters of Divine Providence; 1911 (1,695).

Portland, University of (c): 5000 N. Willamette Blvd., Portland, Ore. 97203. Holy Cross Fathers; 1901; independent (2,845).

Providence College (c): River Ave. and Eaton St., Providence, R.I. 02918. Dominican Friars; 1917 (3,400).

Quincy College (c): 1831 College Ave., Quincy, Ill. 62301. Franciscan Friars; 1859 (1,940).

Regis College (c): W. 50th Ave. and Lowell Blvd. Denver, Colo. 80221. Jesuit Fathers; 1887 (1,070).

Regis College (w): Weston, Mass. 02193. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1927; independent (1,179).

Rivier College (w): Nashua, N.H. 03060. Sisters of the Presentation of Mary; 1933; independent (2,035). Coed continuing education and graduate divisions.

Rockhurst College (c): 5225 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 64110. Jesuit Fathers; 1910 (3,324).

Rosary College (c): 7900 Division St., River Forest, Ill. 60305. Dominican Sisters; 1901 (1,692).

Rosemont College (w): Rosemont, Pa. 19010. Society of the Holy Child Jesus; 1921 (600).

Sacred Heart College (c): Belmont, N.C. 28012. Sisters of Mercy; 1935 (373).

Sacred Heart University (c): Fairfield (P.O. Bridgeport), Conn. 06604. Diocese of Bridgeport; 1963; independent (4,081).

St. Ambrose College (c): Davenport, Ia. 52803. Diocese of Davenport; 1882 (2,060).

Saint Anselm's College (c): Manchester N.H. 03102. Benedictine Monks; 1889 (1,901).

St. Basil's College (m): 195 Glenbrook Rd., Stamford, Conn. 06902. Byzantine-Ukrainian Rite Diocese of Stamford; 1939.

Saint Benedict, College of (w): St. Joseph, Minn. 56374. Benedictine Sisters; 1913 (2,189).

St. Bonaventure University (c): St. Bonaventure, N.Y. 14778. Franciscan Friars; 1856; independent (2,789).

St. Catherine, College of (w): 2004 Randolph St., St. Paul, Minn. 55105. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1905 (2,427).

St. Edward's University (c): Austin, Tex. 78704. Holy Cross Brothers; 1885; independent (2,474).

St. Elizabeth, College of (w): Convent Station, N.J. 07961. Sisters of Charity; 1899; independent (858).

St. Francis, College of (c): 500 N. Wilcox St., Joliet, Ill. 60435. Sisters of St. Francis of Mary Immaculate; 1925; independent (576).

St. Francis College (c): 180 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201. Franciscan Brothers; 1884; private, independent in the Franciscsan tradition (2,882).

St. Francis College (c): 2701 Spring St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 46808. Sisters of St. Francis; 1890 (1,247).

St. Francis College (c): Loretto, Pa. 15940. Franciscan Fathers; 1847 (1,656).

St. John Fisher College (c): 3690 East Ave., Rochester, N.Y. 14618. Basilian Fathers; 1951; independent (1,700).

St. John's University (c): Grand Central and Utopia Pkwys., Jamaica, N.Y. 11439 (Queens Campus); 300 Howard Ave., Grymes Hill, Staten Island, N.Y. 10301 (Staten Island Campus). Vincentian Fathers; 1870 (18,490).

St. John's University (m): Collegeville, Minn. 56321. Benedictine Fathers; 1857 (2,009). Coed in graduate school.

St. Joseph College (w): 1678 Asylum Ave., West Hartford, Conn. 06117. Sisters of Mercy; 1932 (1,284). Coed in graduate school.

St. Joseph's College (c): N. Windham, Me. 04062. Sisters of Mercy; 1912 (460).

Saint Joseph's College (c): Rensselaer, Ind. 47978. Society of the Precious Blood; 1889 (982).

St. Joseph's College (c): 245 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11205 and 155 Roe Blvd., Patchogue, N.Y. 11772. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1916; independent (1,116).

St. Joseph's University (c): 5600 City Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19131. Jesuit Fathers; 1851 (5,587).

St. Joseph the Provider, College of (c): Clement Rd., Rutland, Vt. 05701. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1954; independent (154).

Saint Leo College (c): Saint Leo, Fla. 33574. Order of St. Benedict; 1889; independent (1,152).

St. Louis University (c): 221 N. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63103. Jesuit Fathers; 1818 (10,396).

Saint Martin's College (c): Lacey, Wash. 98503. Benedictine Monks; 1895 (761).

St. Mary, College of (w): 1901 S. 72nd St., Omaha, Neb. 68124. Sisters of Mercy; 1923; independent (897).

Saint Mary College (w): Leavenworth, Kans. 66048. Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth; 1923 (845).

St. Mary of the Plains College (c): Dodge City, Kans. 67801. Sisters of St. Joseph of Wichita; 1952 (627).

St. Mary-of-the-Woods College (w): St. Mary-of-the-Woods, Ind. 47876. Sisters of Providence; 1840 (770).

St. Mary's College (w): Notre Dame, Ind. 46556. Sisters of the Holy Cross; 1844 (1,853).

St. Mary's College (c): Orchard Lake, Mich. 48033. Secular Clergy; 1885 (240).

St. Mary's College (c): Moraga, Calif. 94575. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1863 (2,648).

St. Mary's College (c): Winona, Minn. 55987. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1912 (1,427).

St. Mary's Dominican College (w): 7214 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La. 70118. Dominican Sisters; 1910 (783).

St. Mary's University (c): One Camino Santa Maria, San Antonio, Tex. 78284. Society of Mary (Marianists); 1852 (3,268).

St. Michael's College (c): Winooski, Vt. 05404. Society of St. Edmund; 1904 (1,638).

St. Norbert College (c): De Pere, Wis. 54115. Norbertine Fathers; 1898; independent (1,733).

St. Peter's College (c): 2641 Kennedy Blvd., Jersey City, N.J. 07306. Jesuit Fathers; 1872 (4,053).

St. Rose, College of (c): 432 Western Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12203. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1920; independent (2,875).

St. Scholastica, College of (c): 1200 Kenwood Ave., Duluth, Minn. 55811. Benedictine Sisters; 1912 (1,048).

Saint Teresa, College of (w): Winona, Minn. 55987. Sisters of St. Francis; 1907 (609).

St. Thomas, College of (c): St. Paul, Minn. 55101. Archdiocese of St. Paul; 1885 (5,632).

St. Thomas, University of (c): 3812 Montrose Blvd., Houston, Tex. 77006. Basilian Fathers; 1947 (1,939).

St. Thomas Aquinas College (c): Sparkill, N.Y. 10976. Dominican Sisters of Sparkill; 1952; independent, corporate board of trustees (1,767).

St. Vincent College (m): Latrobe, Pa. 15650. Benedictine Fathers; 1846 (983).

St. Xavier College (c): 3700 W. 103rd St., Chicago, Ill. 60655. Sisters of Mercy; chartered 1847 (2,311).

Salve Regina — The Newport College (c): Ochre Point Ave., Newport, R.I. 02840. Sisters of Mercy; 1934 (1,960).

San Diego, University of (c): Alcala Park, San Diego, Calif. 92110. San Diego diocese and Religious of the Sacred Heart; 1949; independent (4,791).

San Francisco, University of (c): 2130 Fulton St., San Francisco, Calif. 94117. Jesuit Fathers; 1855 (7,065).

Santa Clara, University of (c): Santa Clara, Calif. 95053. Jesuit Fathers; 1851 (7,062).

Santa Fe, College of (c): Santa Fe, N. Mex. 87501. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1947 (1,100).

Scranton, University of (c): Scranton, Pa. 18510. Society of Jesus; 1888 (4,517).

Seattle University (c): Broadway and East Madison, Seattle, Wash. 98122. Jesuit Fathers; 1891 (4,579).

Seton Hall University (c): South Orange, N.J. 07079. Diocesan Clergy; 1856 (10,346).

Seton Hill College (w): Greensburg, Pa. 15601. Sisters of Charity of Seton Hill; 1883 (727).

Siena College (c): Loudonville, N.Y. 12211. Franciscan Friars; 1937 (2,706).

Siena Heights College (c): Adrian, Mich.

49221. Dominican Sisters; 1919; independent (1,446).

Silver Lake College of Holy Family (c): 2406 S. Alverno Rd., Manitowoc, Wis. 54220. Franciscan Sisters of Christian Charity; 1935 (400).

Spalding College (c): 851 S. 4th St., Louisville, Ky. 40203. Sisters of Charity of Nazareth; 1814 (as Nazareth Academy); independent (1,005).

Spring Hill College (c): Mobile, Ala. 36608. Jesuit Fathers; 1830 (898).

Steubenville, University of (c): Steubenville, Ohio 43952. Franciscan Fathers; 1946 (963).

Stonehill College (c): North Easton, Mass. 02356. Holy Cross Fathers; 1948; independent (2,753).

Thomas More College (c): 2771 Turkey Foot Rd., Fort Mitchell, Covington, Ky. 41017. Diocese of Covington; 1921 (1,229).

Trinity College (w): Colchester Ave., Burlington, Vt. 05401. Sisters of Mercy; 1925 (869).

Trinity College (w): Michigan Ave. and Franklin St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017. Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur; 1897 (770). Coed in graduate school.

Ursuline College (w): 2550 Lander Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44124. Ursuline Nuns; 1871 (1,147).

Villa Maria College (w): 2551 W. Lake Rd., Erie, Pa. 16505. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1925 (693).

Villanova University (c): Villanova, Pa. 19085. Order of St. Augustine; 1842 (10,341).

Viterbo College (c): La Crosse, Wis. 54601. Franciscan Sisters; 1890 (1,113).

Walsh College (c): 2020 Easton St. N.W., Canton, Ohio 44720. Brothers of Christian Instruction; 1958 (920).

Wheeling College (c): 316 Washington Ave., Wheeling, W. Va. 26003. Jesuit Fathers; 1954 (1,050).

Xavier University (c): Victory Pkwy. and Dana Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio 45207. Jesuit Fathers; 1831 (7,209).

Xavier University of Louisiana (c): 7325 Palmetto St., New Orleans, La. 70125. Sisters of Blessed Sacrament; 1925; lay religious administration board (2,237).

Catholic Junior Colleges

Ancilla Domini College (c): Donaldson, Ind. 46513. Ancilla Domini Sisters; 1937 (330).

Aquinas Junior College (c): Harding Rd., Nashville, Tenn. 37205. Dominican Sisters; 1961 (279).

Chatfield College (c): St. Martin, O. 45118. Ursulines (304).

Donnelly College (c): 1236 Sandusky Ave., Kansas City, Kans. 66102. Archdiocesan College; 1949 (710).

Don Bosco Technical Institute: 1151 San Gabriel Blvd., Rosemead, Calif. 91770. Salenians (315).

Elizabeth Seton College (c): 1061 N. Broadway, Yonkers, N.Y. 10701. Sisters of Charity; 1960; independent (1,472).

Harriman College (c): Harriman Heights Rd., Harriman, N.Y. 10926. Sisters of the Catholic Apostolate; 1956; independent (320).

Hilbert College (c): 5200 S. Park Ave., Hamburg, N.Y. 14075. Franciscan Sisters of St. Joseph; 1957; independent (607).

Holy Cross Junior College (c): Notre Dame, Ind. 46556. Brothers of Holy Cross; 1966 (265).

Lourdes College (c): Sylvania, Ohio 43560. Franciscan Srs.; 1958 (630).

Manor Junior College (w): Fox Chase Manor, Jenkintown, Pa. 19046. Sisters of St. Basil the Great; 1947 (342).

Maria College (c): 700 New Scotland Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12208. Sisters of Mercy; 1963 (512).

Maria Regina College (w): 1024 Court St., Syracuse, N.Y. 13208. Franciscan Sisters; 1963; independent (622).

Marymount Palos Verdes College (c): Rancho Palos Verdes, Calif. 90274. Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary (449).

Mt. Aloysius Junior College (c): Cresson, Pa. 16630. Sisters of Mercy; 1939 (449).

Mt. St. Clare College (c): Bluff Blvd., and Springdale Dr., Clinton, Ia. 52732. Clinton Franciscans; 1928 (408). Four-year program in Business Administration (B.A.).

Presentation College (c): Aberdeen, S.D. 57401. Sisters of the Presentation; 1951 (325).

St. Catharine College (c); St. Catharine, Ky. 40061. Dominican Sisters; 1931 (243).

St. Gertrude, College of (c): Cottonwood, Ida. 83522. Benedictine Sisters.

St. Gregory's College (c): Shawnee, Okla. 74801. Benedictine Fathers; 1876 (341).

St. Mary's College of O'Fallon (c): 200 N. Main St., O'Fallon, Mo. 63366. Sisters of the Most Precious Blood; 1921 (643).

St. Mary's Junior College (c): 2500 S. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55454. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet (789).

Springfield College in Illinois (c): 1500 N. Fifth St., Springfield, Ill. 62702. Ursuline Nuns; 1929 (441).

Trocaire College (c): 110 Red Jacket Pkwy., Buffalo, N.Y. 14220. Sisters of Mercy; 1958; independent (1,023).

Villa Julie College (c): Green Spring Valley Rd., Stevenson, Md. 21153. Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur; 1952; independent (870).

Villa Maria College of Buffalo (c): 240 Pine Ridge Rd., Buffalo, N.Y. 14225. Felician Srs.; 1960 (768).

Father Vincent D. Cushing, O.F.M., was elected in June, 1982, the first Catholic president of the Association of Theological Schools of the United States and Canada.

chairman of the Bishops' Committee on Priestly Formation and former spiritual director of the North American College in Rome.

Bishop Marshall announced July 19, 1982, that the executive secretary for the project would be Father Donald Wuerl, former staff member of the Congregation for the Clergy and secretary to Cardinal John Wright from 1969 to 1979.

U.S. SEMINARIES AND STUDENTS, 1962-1982

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory.*)

Year	Dioc. Seminaries	Total Dioc. Students	Religious Seminaries Scholasticates	Total Rel. Students	Total Seminarians
1962	98	23,662	447	22,657	46,319
1963	107	25,247	454	22,327	47,574
1964	112	26,701	459	22,049	48,750
1965	117	26,762	479	22,230	48,992
1966	126	26,252	481	21,862	48,114
1967	123	24,293	452	21,086	45,379
1968	124	22,232	437	17,604	39,836
1969	122	19,573	407	14,417	33,990
1970	118	17,317	383	11,589	28,906
1971	110	14,987	340	10,723	25,710
1972	106	13,554	326	9,409	22,963
1973	107	12,925	304	8,855	21,780
1974	109	11,765	293	7,583	19,348
1975	104	11,223	269	6,579	17,802
1976	102	11,015	269	6,232	17,247
1977	100	10,344	287	5,599	15,943
1978	98	9,560	278	5,438	14,998
1979	92	8,694	258	5,266	13,960
1980	92	8,552	252	4,674	13,226
1981	88	7,954	240	4,514	12,468
1982	86	7,625	217	4,020	11,645

PONTIFICAL UNIVERSITIES

(Principal source: *Annuario Pontificio.*)

These universities, listed according to country of location, have been canonically erected and authorized by the Sacred Congregation for Catholic Education to award degrees in stated fields of study.

New laws and norms governing ecclesiastical universities and faculties were promulgated in the apostolic constitution *Sapientia Christiana,* issued Apr. 15, 1979.

Argentina: Catholic University of S. Maria of Buenos Aires (June 16, 1960): Juncal 1912, Buenos Aires.

Belgium: Catholic University of Louvain (Dec. 9, 1425; 1834), with autonomous institutions for French- (Louvain) and Flemish- (Leuven) speaking: Place de l'Universite I, 1348 Louvain-La-Neuve (French); Naamsestraat 22B, 3000 Leuven (Flemish).

Brazil: Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (Jan. 20, 1947): Rua Marques de Sao Vicente 209, Rio de Janeiro, Est. de Guanabara.

Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul (Nov. 1, 1950): Praca Dom. Sebastiao 2, Porto Alegre, Estado do Rio Grande do Sul.

Pontifical Catholic University of Sao Paulo (Jan. 25, 1947): Rua Monte Alegre 984, Sao Paulo.

Pontifical University of Campinas (Sept. 8, 1956): Rua Marechal Deodoro 1099, Campinas, Sao Paulo.

Canada: Laval University (Mar. 15, 1876): Case Postale 460, Quebec G1K 7P4.

St. Paul University (formerly University of Ottawa) (Feb. 5, 1889): 223, Rue Main, Ottawa, K1S 1C4, Ontario.

University of Sherbrooke (Nov. 21, 1957): Chemin Ste.-Catherine, Cite Universitaire, Sherbrooke, Que. J1K 2R1.

Chile: Catholic University of Chile (June 21, 1888): Avenida Bernardo O'Higgins 340, Casilla 114D, Santiago de Chile.

Catholic University of Valparaiso (Nov. 1, 1961): Avenida Brasil 2950, Casilla 4059, Valparaiso.

Colombia: Bolivarian Pontifical Catholic University (Aug. 16, 1945): Calle 52, N. 43-53, Medellin.

Pontifical Xaverian University (July 31, 1937): Carrera 7, N. 40-62, Bogota D.E.

Cuba: Catholic University of St. Thomas of Villanueva (May 4, 1957): Avenida Quenta 16,660, Marianao, Havana. Taken over by the Castro government in May, 1961.

Ecuador: Catholic University of Ecuador (July 16, 1954): Doce de Octubre, N. 1076, Apartado 2184, Quito.

Ethiopia: University of Asmara (Sept. 8, 1960): Via Menelik II, 45, Post Office Box 1220, Asmara.

FACILITIES FOR RETIRED AND AGED PERSONS

(Sources: Almanac survey, *The Official Catholic Directory.*)

This list covers residence, health care and other facilities for the retired and aged under Catholic auspices. Information includes name, type of facility if not evident from the title, address, and total capacity (in parentheses); unless noted otherwise, facilities are for both men and women. Many facilities for the aged offer intermediate nursing care.

Alabama: Allen Memorial Home (Nursing Home), 735 S. Washington Ave., Mobile 36603 (94).

Good Samaritan Nursing Home, 1107 Voeglin Ave., Selma 36701 (26).

Sacred Heart Residence Little Sisters of the Poor, Box 6633, Mobile 36600 (115).

Villa Mercy (Skilled Nursing Facility, Hospice, Home Health Agency), P.O. Box 1096, Daphne 36526.

Arizona: Sacred Heart Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, 1110 N. 16th St., Phoenix 85006 (128).

Villa Maria Geriatric Center (Skilled Nursing Facility and Apartments), 4310 E. Grant Rd., Tucson 85712 (93 beds, 50 apartments).

Arkansas: Benedictine Manor (Retirement Home), 2nd and Grand Sts., Hot Springs 71901 (100).

California: Casa Manana Inn, 3700 N. Sutter St., Stockton 95204 (175).

Cathedral Plaza, 1551 Third Ave., San Diego 92101 (221 apartments).

Catholic Women's Center (Residence for Retired Senior Women), 195 E. San Fernando St., San Jose 95112 (50).

Ellis Seniors Residence, 3263 First Ave., Sacramento 95817 (18).

Francis of Assisi Community, 148 Guerrero St., San Francisco 94103 (140); for elderly and handicapped.

Little Flower Haven (Residential Care Facility for Retired), 8585 La Mesa Blvd., La Mesa 92041 (93).

Little Sisters of the Poor, 300 Lake St., San Francisco 94118 (120).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Jeanne Jugan Residence, 2100 South Western Ave., San Pedro, Calif. 90732 (120).

Madonna Residence (Retirement Home for Women over 60), 1055 Pine St., San Francisco 94109 (46).

Marian Residence (Retirement Home), 124 S. College Dr., Santa Maria 93454 (58).

Nazareth House, 2121 N. 1st St., Fresno 93703 (80).

Nazareth House, 3333 Manning Ave., Los Angeles 90064 (107).

Nazareth House, 245 Nova Albion Way, Terra Linda, San Rafael 94903 (145).

Nazareth House Retirement Home, 6333 Rancho Mission Rd., San Diego 92108 (122).

Our Lady of Fatima Villa (Skilled Nursing Facility, Women), 20400 Saratoga/Los Gatos Rd., Saratoga 95070 (85).

Our Lady's Home, 3431 Foothill Blvd., Oakland 94601 (154).

St. Francis Home (Elderly and Retired Women), 1718 W. 6th St., Santa Ana 92703 (87).

Villa Scalabrini (Retirement Center), 10631 Vinedale St., Sun Valley 91352 (125).

Villa Siena (Residence and Intermediate Care), 1855 Miramonte Ave., Mountain View 94040 (50, residence; 20, intermediate care).

Colorado: Little Sisters of the Poor, 3629 W. 29th Ave., Denver 80211 (118).

St. Elizabeth Center (Retirement Home), 2825 W. 32nd Ave., Denver 80211 (187).

Connecticut: Augustana Homes, Simeon Rd., Bethel 06801.

Notre Dame Convalescent Home, 76 West Rocks Rd., Norwalk 06851 (60).

Regina Pacis Villa (Residence), RFD No. 1, Pomfret Center 06259 (16).

St. Joseph Guest Home (Women, Employed and Retired), 311 Greene St., New Haven 06511 (86).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 88 Jackson St., Willimantic 06226 (37).

St. Joseph's Manor, Carmelite Srs. for Aged and Infirm, 6448 Main St., Trumbull 06611 (285).

St. Joseph's Residence, Little Sisters of the Poor, 1365 Enfield St., Enfield, Conn. 06082 (94)

St. Lucian's Home for the Aged, 532 Burritt St., New Britain 06053 (65).

St. Mary's Home (Residence and Health Care Facility), 291 Steele Rd., W. Hartford 06117 (177).

Villa Maria Rest Home for the Aged, West St., Thompson 06277 (30).

Delaware: Jeanne Jugan Residence, Little Sisters of the Poor, 185 Salem Church Rd., Newark 19713.

St. Patrick's House, Inc., 115 E. 14th St., Wilmington 19801 (14).

Florida: All Saints Home for the Aged, 2040 Riverside Ave., Jacksonville 32204 (57).

Carroll Manor, 3667 S. Miami Ave., Miami 33133

Casa Calderon, Inc., 800 W. Virginia St., Tallahassee 32304. Apartments (111).

Cor Jesu Retirement Center, 4918 N. Habana Ave., Tampa 33614 (75).

Haven of Our Lady of Peace (Residence and Health Care Facility), 5203 9th Ave., Pensacola 32504 (88).

Maria Manor Health Care Center, 10300 4th St. N., St. Petersburg 33702 (274).

Marian Towers, Inc. (Retirement Apartments), 17505 North Bay Rd., Miami Beach 33160.

Noreen McKeen Residence for Geriatric Care, 315 Flagler Dr. S., W. Palm Beach 33401.

Pennsylvania Retirement Residence, 208 Evernia St., W. Palm Beach 33401 (176).

St. Andrew Towers (Retirement Apartments), 2700 N.W. 99th Ave., Coral Springs 33065.

St. Dominic Gardens, 5849 N.W. 7th St., Miami 33126.

St. Elizabeth Gardens, Inc. (Retirement Apartments), 801 N.E. 33rd St., Pompano Beach 33064.

St. Joseph's Residence, 3485 N.W. 30th St., Ft. Lauderdale 33311.

Illinois: Addolorato Villa (Home for Aged), Highway 83, McHenry Rd., Wheeling 60090 (103).

Alvernia Manor (Residence), 1598 Main St., Lemont 60439 (56).

Carlyle Healthcare Center, 501 Clinton St., Carlyle 62231 (124).

Carmelite Carefree Village, 8419 Bailey Rd., Darien 60559 (96 units, 150 residents).

Cortland Manor Retirement Home, 1900 N. Karlow, Chicago 68639. (52).

Holy Family Villa (Residence and Health Care,), Lemont 60439 (102).

Huber Memorial Home (Women), 1000 30th St., Rock Island 61201 (16).

Jugan Terrace, Little Sisters of the Poor, 2300 N. Racine, Chicago 60614.

Little Sisters of the Poor Center for the Aging, 2325 N. Lakewood Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60614 (120).

Maryhaven, Inc. (Intermediate Care Facility), 1700 E. Lake Ave., Glenview 60025 (147).

Mayslake Village (Retirement Apartments), 1801 35th St., Oak Brook 60521 (630 Apartments).

Meredith Memorial Home, Public Square, Belleville 62220 (90).

Merkle-Knipprath Nursing Home, Rt. 1, Franciscan Brothers. Clifton 60927 (100).

Mother Theresa Home, 1270 Main St., Lemont 60439 (58).

Our Lady of Angels Retirement Home, 1201 Wyoming, Joliet 60435 (100).

Our Lady of the Snows Apartment Community (Retirement Apartment Community; Health Care Program), 9500 W. Ill., Rt. 15, Belleville 62223 (200).

Rosary Hill Home, 9000 W. 81st St., Justice 60458 (60).

St. Andrew Home, 7000 N. Newark Ave., Chicago 60648 (198).

St. Ann's Health Care Center, 770 State St., Chester 62233 (92).

St. Benedict Home, 6930 W. Touhy Ave., Niles 60648 (52).

St. Joseph's Home (Sheltered and Intermediate Care), 3306 S. 6th St. Rd., Springfield 62703 (121).

St. Joseph's Home, 2223 W. Heading Ave., Peoria 61604 (200).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 649 E. Jefferson St., Freeport 61032 (109).

St. Joseph's Home for the Elderly, 80 W. Northwest Hwy., Palatine 60067 (135).

St. Joseph's Home of Chicago, Inc., 2650 N. Ridgeway Ave., Chicago 60647 (173).

St. Patrick's Residence (Sheltered and Intermediate Care; Skilled Nursing Facility), 22 E. Clinton St., Joliet 60431 (202).

Villa Saint Cyril (Residence), 1111 St. John's Ave., Highland Park 60035 (80).

Villa Scalabrini (Residence), 480 N. Wolf Rd., Northlake 60164 (249).

Indiana: Providence Retirement Home, 703 E. Spring St., New Albany 47150 (85).

Regina Pacis Home (Skilled Nursing and Intermediate Care Facility), 3900 Washington Ave., Evansville 47715 (154).

Sacred Heart Home (Comprehensive Nursing), R.R. 2, Avilla 46710 (130). LaVerna Terrace (for well elderly), same address (51 units).

St. Anne Home (Residence and Comprehensive Nursing), 1900 Randalia Dr., Ft. Wayne 46805 (154).

St. Anthony's Medical Center, Nursing Home, Main and Franciscan Rd., Crown Point 46307 (211).

St. Augustine Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, 2345 W. 86th St., Indianapolis 46260 (120).

St. John's Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, 1236 Lincoln Ave., Evansville 47714 (130).

St. Paul Hermitage, 501 N. 17th St., Beech Grove 46107 (105).

Iowa: The Alverno Health Care Facility, 849 13th Ave. N., Clinton 52732 (136).

Bishop Drumm Retirement Center, 5387 Winwood Dr., Des Moines 50324 (120 beds; 95 apartments).

Hallmar-Mercy Hospital (Home for the Aged), 701 Tenth St. S.E., Cedar Rapids 52403.

Holy Spirit Retirement Home (Nursing Home), 1701 W. 25th St., Sioux City 51103 (94).

Kahl Home for the Aged and Infirm (Intermediate Care Facility), 1101 W. 9th St., Davenport 52804 (125).

The Marian Home, 2400 6th Ave. North, Fort Dodge 50501 (97) and Marian Village (Apartments), 2320 6th Ave. North, Fort Dodge 50501.

Mary of the Angels Home (Women, Employed and Retired), 605 Bluff St., Dubuque 52001 (85).

Ritter Home for Retired Women, 1837 Sunnyside Ave., Burlington 52601 (6).

St. Anthony Nursing Home, 406 E. Anthony St., Carroll 51401 (80).

St. Francis Continuation Care and Nursing Home, Burlington 52601 (82).

Stonehill Care Center (Residence, Nursing Home), 3485 Windsor, Dubuque 52001 (250).

Kansas: Mt. Joseph (Intermediate Care Facility), 1110 W. 11, R.R. 1, Concordia 66901 (100).

St. John Rest Home (Intermediate Care Facility), 701 Seventh St., Victoria 67671 (60).

St. Joseph Home (Skilled Care Facility), 759 Vermont Ave., Kansas City 66101.

Villa Maria, Inc. (Intermediate Care Facility), 116 S. Central, Mulvane 67110 (66).

Kentucky: Cardome Residence for Women, Georgetown 40324 (30).

Carmel Home (Residence and Nursing Home), Old Hartford Rd., Owensboro 42301 (84).

Carmel Manor (Personal Care Home), Carmel Manor Rd., Ft. Thomas, 41075 (99).

Knottsville Personal Care Home, P.O. Box R. 1, Philpot 42366 (68).

Madonna Manor Nursing Home, 2344 Amsterdam Rd., Covington 41016 (38). (Cottages for Senior Citizens: 9, with 48 apartments.

St. Charles Nursing Home, 500 Farrell Dr., Covington 41011 (147).

St. Margaret of Cortona Home (Women, Personal Care Home), 1310 Leestown Pike, Lexington 40508 (24).

Taylor Manor Nursing Home, Versailles 40383 (82).

Louisiana: Bethany M.H.S. Health Care Center (Women), P.O. Box 2308, Lafayette 70501 (42).

Chateau de Notre Dame (Residence and Nursing Home), 2832 Burdette St., New Orleans 70125 (110 residential units, 180 nursing beds).

Christopher Inn Apartments, 2110 Royal St., New Orleans 70116.

Consolata Home (Nursing Home), 2319 E. Main St., New Iberia 70560.

Lafon Nursing Home of the Holy Family, 6900 Chef Menteur Hwy., New Orleans 70126 (171).

Mary-Joseph Residence for the Elderly, 4201 Woodland Dr., New Orleans 70114 (123).

Mater Dolorosa Adult Group Home, 1215 Dublin St., New Orleans 70118.

Metairie Manor, 4929 York St., Metairie 70001 (200 residential units).

Ollie Steele Burden Manor (Nursing Home), 4200 Essen Lane, Baton Rouge 70809 (60).

Our Lady of Prompt Succor Home (Nursing and Extended Care Facility), 751 E. Prudhomme Lane, Opelousas 70570.

St. Charles Nursing Home, P.O. Box 508, Newellton 71357.

St. Joseph's Home (Nursing Home), 2301 Sterlington Rd., Monroe 71201 (130).

St. Margaret's Daughters Nursing Home, (Women), 6220 Chartres St., New Orleans 70117 (110).

St. Martin Manor, 1501 N. Johnson St., New Orleans 70116 (140 residential units).

Wynhoven Apartments (Residence for Senior Citizens), 4600 - 10th St., Marrero 70072 (350).

Maine: Deering Pavilion (Apartments for Senior Citizens), 800 Forest Ave., Portland 04103 (200 units).

Marcotte Nursing Home, 100 Campus Ave., Lewiston 04240 (376).

Mt. St. Joseph (Nursing Home), Highwood St., Waterville 04901 (77).

St. Andre Health Care Facility, Inc. (Nursing Home), 407 Pool Rd., Biddeford 04005 (96).

St. Joseph's Manor, 1133 Washington Ave., Portland 04103 (200).

Seton Village, Inc., 1 Carver St., Waterville 04901 (140 housing units.)

Villa Muir, Home for Women, Bay View, Saco 04072 (15).

Maryland: Cardinal Shehan Center for the Aging, Inc., 2300 Dulaney Valley Rd., Towson 21204. Five services: 400-bed long-term care facility; 200 apartments for elderly; residence for elderly in urban area; outreach programs to elderly in homes; retirement residence for priests.

Carroll Manor (Residence and Nursing Home), 4922 La Salle Rd., Hyattsville 20782 (232).

Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Martin's Home (for the Aged), 601 Maiden Choice Lane, Baltimore 21228 (120).

Sacred Heart Home, 5805 Queens Chapel Rd., Hyattsville 20782 (102).

St. Joseph Nursing Home, 1222 Tugwell Dr., Baltimore 21228 (40).

Villa Rosa (Nursing Home), Lottsford Vista Rd., Mitchellville 20716 (99).

Massachusetts: Beaven-Kelly Home for Men (Rest Home), 1245 Main St., Brightside, Holyoke 01040 (55).

Catholic Memorial Home (Nursing Home), 2446 Highland Ave., Fall River 02720 (288).

Don Orione Nursing Home, 111 Orient Ave., East Boston 02128 (200). Adult day care center (30).

D'Youville Manor (Nursing Home), 981 Varnum St., Lowell 01854 (196). Day care program (20).

Jeanne Jugan Residence, Little Sisters of

the Poor (Nursing Home), 186 Highland Ave., Somerville 02143 (120).

Madonna Manor (Nursing Home), N. Washington St., N. Attleboro 02760 (121).

Marian Manor, Carmelite Sisters for the Aged and Infirm (Nursing Home), 130 Dorchester St., S. Boston, 02127 (376).

Marian Manor of Taunton Nursing Home, 33 Summer St., Taunton 02780 (83).

Maristhill Nursing Home, 66 Newton St., Waltham 02154 (120).

Mary Immaculate Nursing Home, Bennington St., Lawrence 01841 (250). Adult Day Health Care Center (30).

Mt. St. Vincent Nursing Home, Holy Family Rd., Holyoke 01040 (116).

Our Lady's Haven (Nursing Home), 71 Center St., Fairhaven 02719 (110).

The Protectory, Inc., 189 Maple St., Lawrence 01841. (111 units). The Second Protectory, Inc., 191 Maple St., Lawrence (106 units). Congregate Housing; Apartments.

Sacred Heart Nursing Home, 359 Summer St., New Bedford 02740 (215).

St. Francis Home for Aged, 37 Thorne St., Worcester 01604 (83). Adult Day Health Care (30).

St. Joseph Manor Nursing Home, 215 Thatcher St., Brockton 02402 (120).

St. Joseph's Manor (Rest Home, Women), 321 Centre St., Dorchester, Boston 02122 (95).

St. Luke's Home (Rest Home, Women), 85 Spring St., Springfield 01105 (92).

St. Patrick's Manor (Nursing Home), 863 Central St., Framingham 01701 (292).

Michigan: Bishop Noa Home for Senior Citizens, Escanaba 49829 (109).

Burtha M. Fisher Home, Little Sisters of the Poor (Residence and Nursing Home), 17550 Southfield Rd., Detroit 48235 (130).

Casa Maria (Residence), 600 Maple Vista, Imlay City 48444 (96).

Kundig Center (Residence), 3300 Jefferies Freeway, Detroit 48208 (180). Rooms and apartments.

Lourdes Nursing Home (Skilled Facility), 2300 Watkins Lake Rd., Pontiac 48054 (108).

Madonna Villa Senior Residence, 17825 Fifteen Mile Rd., Fraser, 48026 (90).

Marian Hall (Residence), 529 Detroit St., Flint 48502 (124).

Marian-Oakland West, 29250 W. Ten Mile Rd., Farmington Hills 48024 (100).

Marian Place (Residence), 408 W. Front St., Monroe 48161 (52).

Marycrest Manor (Skilled Nursing Facility), 15475 Middlebelt Rd., Livonia 48154 (55).

Marydale Center for Senior Citizens (Board and Apartments), 3147 Tenth Ave., Port Huron 48060 (74).

Maryhaven (Residence), 11350 Reeck Rd., Southgate 48195 (93).

St. Ann's Home, (Residence and Nursing Home), 2161 Leonard St. N.W., Grand Rapids 49504 (112).

St. Catherine Cooperative House for Elderly Women, 1641 Webb Ave., Detroit 48206.

St. Elizabeth Briarbank (Residence), P.O. Box O, 1315 N. Woodward Ave., Bloomfield Hills 48013 (55).

St. Francis Home (Nursing Home), 915 N. River Rd., Saginaw 48603 (100).

St. John Vianney Cooperative House for Men, 4806 Mt. Elliot, Detroit 48207 (30).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 4800 Cadieux Rd., Detroit 48224 (104).

Stapleton Center (Residence), 9341 Agnes St., Detroit 48214 (65).

Villa Elizabeth (Nursing Home), 2100 Leonard St. N.E., Grand Rapids 49505 (136).

Villa Francesca (Residence, Women), 565 W. Long Lake Rd., Bloomfield Hills 48013 (18).

Villa Marie (Board and Apartments), 15131 Newburgh Rd., Livonia 48154.

Minnesota: Assumption Home, Cold Spring 56320 (68).

Bethany Home, Onamia 56359 (80).

Divine Providence Community Home (Intermediate Care), 700 Third Ave. N.W., Sleepy Eye 56085 (58).

Divine Providence Home (Skilled Nursing Home), Ivanhoe 56142 (51).

John Paul Apartments, Cold Spring 56320 (61). For elderly and handicapped.

Little Sisters of the Poor, Holy Family Residence (Skilled Nursing and Intermediate Care), 330 S. Exchange St., St. Paul 55102 (143).

Madonna Towers (Retirement Apartments and Nursing Home), 4001 19th Ave. N.W., Rochester 55901 (200).

Mary Rondorf Retirement Home, 222 N. 5th St., Staples 56479 (84).

Mother of Mercy Nursing Home, Albany 56307 (62).

Regina Nursing Home and Retirement Residence, Hastings 55033. Nursing home (61); retirement home (86).

Sacred Heart Hospice (Nursing Home), 1200 Twelfth St. S.W., Austin 55912 (59).

St. Ann's Residence, 330 E. 3rd St., Duluth 55805 (200).

St. Anne Hospice (Residence and Nursing Care), 1347 W. Broadway, Winona 55987 (121).

St. Benedict's Center (Nursing Home), 1810 Minnesota Blvd. S.E., St. Cloud 56301 (220).

St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Nursing Home, 1200-5th Grant Blvd., Wabasha 55981 (52).

St. Francis Home, Breckenridge 56520 (124).

St. Mary's Home (Nursing Home), 1925 Norfolk Ave., St. Paul 55116 (140).

St. Mary's Hospital and Nursing Home, Winsted 55395 (95).

St. Mary's Rehabilitation Center, 2512 S. 7th St., Minneapolis 55454 (240).

St. Mary's Villa (Nursing Home), Pierz 56364 (66).

St. Otto's Home (Nursing Home), Little Falls 56345 (159).

St. Therese Home (Residence and Health Care Facility) (302) and St. Therese Retirement Apartments (220), 8000 Bass Lake Rd., New Hope 55428.

St. William's Nursing Home, Parkers Prairie 56361 (61).

Villa of St. Francis Nursing Home, Morris 56267 (144).

Villa St. Vincent (Skilled Nursing Home and Residence), 516 Walsh St., Crookston 56726. Nursing home (80); residence (95).

Mississippi: Santa Maria Retirement Apartments, 305 E. Beach St., Biloxi, 39530.

Villa Maria Retirement Apartments, 921 Porter Ave., Ocean Springs 39564.

Missouri: The Alverne (Retirement Home), 1014 Locust St., St. Louis 63101 (251).

Cathedral Square Towers, 444 W. 12th St., Kansas City 64105. Apartments for elderly and handicapped.

Chariton Apartments (Retirement Apartments), 4249 Michigan Ave., St. Louis 63111 (122 units; 132 residents).

DePaul Community Health Center — St. Anne's Division (Nursing Home), 12349 DePaul Dr., Bridgeton 63044 (114).

LaVerna Heights Retirement Home (Women), 104 E. Park Ave., Savannah 64485 (40).

LaVerna Village Apartments, 1000-1005 Hall Ave., Savannah 64485 (20).

LaVerna Village Nursing Home, 904 Hall Ave., Savannah 64485 (120).

Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Alexis Home, 5331 Highland Ave., Kansas City 64110 (155).

Little Sisters of the Poor (Home for Aged), 3225 N. Florissant Ave., St. Louis 63107 (210).

Mary, Queen and Mother Center (Skilled-Intermediate Nursing Care), 7601 Watson Rd., St. Louis 63119 (220).

Mercy Villa (Nursing Home), Division of St. John's Regional Health Center, 1100 E. Montclair, Springfield 65807 (150).

Mother of Good Counsel Home (Nursing Home, Women), 6825 Natural Bridge Rd., Normandy, 63121.

Our Lady of Mercy Home (Residence and Nursing Home), 918-24 E. 9th St., Kansas City 64106 (153).

Our Lady of Mercy Country House, Box 451, R.R. No. 4, Liberty 64038 (39).

Price Memorial Skilled Nursing Facility Forby Rd., P.O. Box 476, Eureka 63025 (120.

St. Agnes Home for the Aged, 10341 Manchester Rd., Kirkwood 63122 (130).

St. Joseph Hill Nursing Care Facility (Men), Highway FF, Eureka 63025 (130).

St. Joseph's Home, 723 First Capitol Dr., St. Charles 63301 (101).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 1306 W. Main St., Jefferson City 65101 (75).

Nebraska: Bergen Mercy Care Center (Health Care), 1870 S. 75th St., Omaha 68124 (250).

Madonna Professional Care Center, 2200 S. 52nd St., Lincoln 68506 (182).

Mt. Carmel Home, Keens' Memorial (Nursing Home), 412 W. 18th St., Kearney 68847 (76).

New Cassel Retirement Center, 900 N. 90th St., Omaha 68114. (156).

St. Joseph's Home (Residential Care), 320 E. Decatur St., West Point 68788 (48).

St. Joseph's Nursing Home, 401 N. 18th St., Norfolk 68701 (70).

St. Joseph's Villa, David City 68632. (65).

New Hampshire: Mount Carmel Nursing Home, 235 Myrtle St., Manchester 03104 (120).

St. Ann Home, 195 Dover Point Rd., Dover 03820 (53).

St. Francis Home (Nursing Home), Court St., Laconia 03246 (51).

St. Teresa Manor (Nursing Home), 519 Bridge St., Manchester 03104 (51).

St. Vincent de Paul Nursing Home, Providence Ave., Berlin 03570 (80).

New Jersey: Holy Family Residence (Women), 44 Rifle Camp Rd., P.O. Box 536, W. Paterson 07424 (64).

Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Joseph Home, 140 Shepherd Lane, Totowa 07512 (247).

Mater Dei Nursing Home, RD 3, Box 164, Rt. 40, P.O. Newfield 08344 (64).

Morris Hall, Home for the Aged (Residence and Skilled Nursing Home), 2361 Lawrenceville Rd., Lawrenceville 08648 (127).

Mount St. Andrew Villa (Residence), 55 W. Midland Ave., Paramus 07652 (59).

Our Lady's Residence (Nursing Home), Glendale and Clematis Aves., Pleasantville 08232 (104).

St. Ann's Home for the Aged (Skilled Nursing Home, Women), 198 Old Bergen Rd., Jersey City 07305 (106). Adult Medical Day Care.

St. Joseph's Home (Women), 240 Longhouse Dr., Hewitt 07421.

St. Joseph's Rest Home for Aged Women, 46 Preakness Ave., Paterson 07502 (30).

St. Joseph's Villa (Residence, Women), Peapack 07977 (18).

St. Mary's Catholic Home (Skilled Nursing Home), 1730 Kresson Rd., Cherry Hill 08003 (215).

Villa Maria (Residence and Infirmary, Women), 641 Somerset St., N. Plainfield 07061 (70).

New Mexico: Good Shepherd Manor (Residential Care for Aged Persons), Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd, P.O. Box 10248, Albuquerque 87114 (43).

New York: Bernardine Apartments, 417 Churchill Ave., Syracuse 13205.

Consolation Residence, 111 Beach Dr., West Islip 11795 (250).

Ferncliff Nursing Home, P.O. Box 386, River Rd., Rhinebeck 12572 (320).

Frances Schervier Home and Hospital, 2975 Independence Ave., New York 10463 (364).

The Heritage (Residence), 1450 Portland Ave., Rochester 14621.

Holy Family Home, 410 Mill St., Williamsville 14221 (90).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Jeanne Jugan Residence (Skilled Nursing and Health Related), 3200 Baychester Ave., Bronx 10475 (203).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Holy Family Home, 1740-84th St., Brooklyn 11214 (146).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Queen of Peace Residence, 110-30 221st St., Queens Village 11429 (202).

Madonna Home of Mercy Hospital (Nursing Home and Extended Care Facility) (140), and Mercy Hospital Health Related Facility (Residence) (58), Watertown 13601.

Madonna Residence, 1 Prospect Park W., Brooklyn, 11215 (290).

Mary Manning Walsh Home (Nursing Home), 1339 York Ave., New York 10021 (362).

Mercy General Hospital Nursing Home Unit, Tupper Lake 12986 (31).

Mt. Loretto Nursing Home, (Skilled Nursing Facility), R.D., 3, Amsterdam 12010 (82).

Nazareth Nursing Home, and Health Related Facility, 291 W. North St., Buffalo 14201 (122).

Our Lady of Hope Residence (Home for the Aged), Little Sisters of the Poor, 1 Jeanne Jugan Lane, Latham 12210 (250).

Ozanam Hall of Queens Nursing Home, Inc. (Skilled Nursing and Health-Related Facilities), 42-41 201st St., Bayside 11361 (432).

Providence Rest, 3304 Waterbury Ave., Bronx 10465 (200).

Resurrection Rest Home (Nursing Home and Health Related Facility, Women), Castleton 12033 (50).

Sacred Heart Home (Residence) 4520 Ransom Rd., Clarence 10431. Brothers of Mercy Nursing Home, 10570 Bergtold Rd., Clarence 14031. Brothers of Mercy Housing Co., Inc. (Apartments), 10500 Bergtold Rd., Clarence 14031.

Sacred Heart Nursing Home, 8 Mickle St., Plattsburgh 12901 (89).

St. Ann's Home (Nursing Home and Extended Care Facility), 1500 Portland Ave., Rochester 14621 (354).

St. Anthony's Home for the Aged, 5285 S. Park Ave., Hamburg 14075 (68).

St. Columban's on the Lake (Retirement Home), Silver Creek 14136 (50).

St. Elizabeth Home, 5539 Broadway, Lancaster 14086 (102).

St. Francis Home (Nursing and Health Related Facility), 147 Reist St., Williamsville 14221 (98).

St. Joseph's Guest Home, Missionary Sisters of St. Benedict,, 350 Cuba Hill Rd., Huntington 11743 (60).

St. Joseph's Home, Table Rock Sloatsburg 10974 (20).

St. Joseph's Home (Nursing Home), 420 Lafayette St., Ogdensburg 13669 (82).

St. Joseph's Nursing Home, 2535 Genesee St., Utica 13501 (120).

St. Joseph's Villa (Residence), 38 Prospect Ave., Catskill 12414 (60).

St. Luke Manor for Chronically Ill, 17 Wiard St., Batavia 14020 (20).

St. Mary's Manor, 515 Sixth St., Niagara Falls 14301 (119).

St. Patrick's Home for the Aged and Infirm, 66 Van Cortland Park S., Bronx 10463 (226).

St. Vincent's Home for the Aged, 319 Washington Ave., Dunkirk 14048 (36).

St. Zita's Home (Women), 143 W. 14th St., New York 10011 (46).

Teresian House, Washington Ave. Extension, Albany 12203 (300).

Uihlein Mercy Center (Nursing Home), Lake Placid 12946 (96).

North Carolina: Maryfield Nursing Home (116 beds) and Maryfield Acres (16 retirement homes), Greensboro Rd., High Point 27260 (115).

North Dakota: Holy Family Guest Home (Nursing Home), Carrington 58421 (38).

Manor St. Joseph Home for Aged and Infirm; Edgeley 58433 (40).

Marillac Manor (Retirement Apartments), 1016 N. 28th St., Bismarck 58501 (42 apartments).

St. Anne's Guest Home (Retirement), 524 N. 17th St., 813 Lewis Blvd., Grand Forks 58201 (56) Apartments (30).

St. Olav Guest (Retirement) Home, Powers Lake 58773 (20).

St. Vincent's Nursing Home, 1021 N. 26th St., Bismarck 58501 (94).

Ohio: Archbishop Leibold Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, 476 Riddle Rd., Cincinnati 45220 (125).

Assumption Nursing Home, 550 W. Chalmers Ave., Youngstown 44511 (126).

Francesca Residence, 39 N. Portage Path, Akron 44303 (50).

Franciscan Terrace (Residence and Nursing Care), 100 Compton Rd., Cincinnati 45215 (160).

House of Loreto (Nursing Home), 2812 Harvard Ave. N.W., Canton 44709 (98).

Jennings Hall, Inc. (Intermediate Care Facility), 10204 Granger Rd., Garfield Heights 44125 (105).

Kirby Manor (Retirement Apartments), 11500 Detroit Ave., Cleveland 44102 (202 suites).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Sacred Heart Home, 4900 Navarre Ave., Oregon 43616 (158).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Sts. Joseph and Mary Home for Aged, 4291 Richmond Rd., Cleveland 44122 (140).

The Maria-Joseph Living Care Center, 4830 Salem Ave., Dayton 45416 (388).

Mount Alverna (Residence and Nursing Care for Aged), 6765 State Rd., Parma 44134 (200).

Mt. St. Joseph (Skilled Nursing Facility, Dual Certified), 21800 Chardon Rd., Cleveland 44117 (100).

Nazareth Towers, 300 E. Rich St., Columbus 43215. Hi-rise apartments for independent living.

St. Augustine Manor (Nursing Home), 7818 Detroit Ave., Cleveland 44102 (194).

St. Edward Nursing Home, 3131 Smith Rd., Akron 44313 (100).

St. Francis Home for the Aged, 182 St. Francis Ave., Tiffin 44883 (111).

St. Francis Rehabilitation Hospital and Nursing Home, 401 N. Broadway St., Green Springs 44836.

St. Joseph's Hospice (Nursing Home), 2308 Reno Dr., Louisville 44641 (100).

St. Margaret Hall (Residence and Nursing Facility), 1960 Madison Rd., Cincinnati 45206 (145).

St. Raphael Home (Nursing Home), 1550 Roxbury Rd., Columbus 43212 (80).

St. Rita's Home (Skilled Nursing Home), 880 Greenlawn Ave., Columbus 43223 (100).

St. Theresa Home for the Aged, 6760 Belkenton Pl., Cincinnati 45236 (120).

Schroder Manor (Residence and Skilled Nursing Care), Franciscan Sisters of the Poor, 1302 Millville Ave., Hamilton 45013 (85).

The Siena Home (Skilled Nursing Home), 235 W. Orchard Spring Dr., Dayton 45415 (99).

The Villa Sancta Anna Home for the Aged, 25000 Chagrin Blvd., Beachwood 44122 (68).

Oklahoma: Franciscan Villa, 17110 E. 51st St. S., Broken Arrow 74012. Intermediate nursing care (60); apartments (66).

St. Ann's Nursing Home, 3825 N.W. 19th St., Oklahoma City 73107 (82).

Oregon: Benedictine Nursing Center, S. Main St., Mt. Angel 97362 (127).

Maryville Nursing Home, 14645 S.W. Farmington, Beaverton 97007 (132).

Mt. St. Joseph's Residence and Extended Care Center, 3060 S.E. Stark St., Portland 97214 (317).

St. Catherine's Residence and Nursing Center, 3959 Sheridan Ave., North Bend 97459 (166).

St. Elizabeth's Nursing Home, 2365 4th St., Baker 97814 (93).

Pennsylvania: Ascension Manor I (Senior Citizen Housing), 911 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia 19123 (140 units).

Ascension Manor II (Senior Citizen Housing), 970 N. 7th St., Philadelphia 19123 (140 units).

Christ the King Manor, 1100 W. Long Ave., Du Bois 15801 (160).

Corpus Christi Residence, 7165 Churchland St., Pittsburgh 15206 (27).

Drueding Infirmary, 413 W. Master St., Philadelphia 19122 (52).

Garvey Manor (Nursing Home), Logan Blvd., Hollidaysburg, 16648 (150).

Holy Family Home, Little Sisters of the Poor, 5300 Chester Ave., Philadelphia 19143 (1600).

Holy Family Manor (Skilled Nursing Facility), 1200 Spring St., Bethlehem 18018 (200).

Holy Ghost Guest Home (Women), 4537 Wm. Flynn Hwy., Allison Park 15101 (15).

Immaculate Mary Home, (Skilled and Intermediate Nursing Care), Holme Circle and Welsh Rd., Philadelphia 19136 (300).

John XXIII Home, 2250 Shenango Freeway, Hermitage 16146 (100).

Little Flower Manor Nursing Home, 1201 Springfield Rd., Darby 19023 (122).

Little Flower Manor of Diocese of Scranton, (Long-Term Skilled Nursing and Intermediate Care Facility), 200 S. Meade St., Wilkes-Barre 18702.

Little Sisters of the Poor, 1028 Benton Ave. N.S., Pittsburgh 15212 (140).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Holy Family Residence, 2500 Adams Ave., Scranton 18509 (82).

Maria Joseph Manor, Danville 17821 (94).

Marian Manor (Residence and Nursing Care), 2695 Winchester Dr., Pittsburgh 15220 (172).

Mt. Trexler Skilled Nursing Unit of Sacred Heart Hospital, Limeport 18060 (65).

Redeemer Village, Huntingdon Pike, Huntingdon Valley 19006 (150 apartments).

Sacred Heart Manor (Nursing Home), 6445 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia 19119 (153).

St. Anne Home (Intermediate and Skilled Nursing Care), R.D. 2, Columbia 17512 (120).

St. Anne Home for the Elderly (Skilled Nursing Facility), 685 Angela Dr., Greensburg 15601 (125).

St. Basil's Home for Aged Women (Residential), Box 878, Uniontown 15401 (8).

St. Ignatius Nursing Home, 4401 Haverford Ave., Philadelphia 19104 (176).

St. John Neumann Nursing Home, 10400 Roosevelt Blvd. Philadelphia 19116 (196).

St. Joseph Home for the Aged, 1182 Holland Rd., Holland 18966 (96).

St. Joseph Home for the Aged (Skilled Nursing Facility), 5324 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh 15224 (150).

St. Joseph's House of Hospitality (Low Income Senior Citizen Residence for Men and Women), 1635 Bedford Ave., Pittsburgh 15219 (65).

St. Joseph Manor (Skilled Nursing Facility), 1616 Huntingdon Pike, Meadowbrook 19046 (250).

St. Joseph's Residence, 1111 S. Cascade St., New Castle 16101.

St. Leonard's Guest Home, 601 N. Montgomery St., Hollidaysburg 16648 (22).

St. Mary's Home of Erie, 607 E. 26th St., Erie 16504. Residential facility (110); geriatric nursing facility (196).

St. Mary's Manor for Sighted and Blind, 701 Lansdale Ave., Lansdale 19446 (160).

St. Mary's Villa (Nursing Home), Elmhurst 18416 (121).

Villa de Marillac Nursing Home, 5300 Stanton Ave., Pittsburgh 15206 (50).

Villa St. Teresa (Residence), 1215 Springfield Rd., Darby 19023 (53).

Villa Teresa (Nursing Home), 1051 Avila Rd., Harrisburg 17109 (178).

Vincentian Home for the Chronically Ill., Perrymont Rd., Pittsburgh 15237 (219).

Rhode Island: Jeanne Jugan Residence of the Little Sisters of the Poor, 964 Main St., Pawtucket 02860 (132).

L'Hospice St. Antoine (Home for Aged), 400 Mendon Rd., North Smithfield 02895 (244).

St. Clare Home for the Aged, 309 Spring St., Newport 02840 (44).

Scalabrini Villa (Convalescent, Rest — Nursing Home). 860 N. Quidnessett Rd., North Kingstown 02852 (70).

South Carolina: Carter-May Home, 1660 Ingram Rd., Charleston 29407 (12). Personal care home for elderly ladies.

South Dakota: Brady Memorial Home (Skilled Nursing Facility), 500 S. Ohlman St., Mitchell 57301 (60). Independent living units (2).

Maryhouse, Inc. (Skilled Nursing Facility), 717 E. Dakota, Pierre 57501 (82).

Mother Joseph Manor (Skilled Nursing Facility), 1002 North Jay St., Aberdeen 57401 (80). Apartment units (7). Adult day care program. Respite nursing care.

St. William's Home for the Aged (Intermediate Care, 60), and Angela Hall (Supervised Living, 15), 901 E. Virgil, Box 432, Milbank 57252.

Tekakwitha Nursing Home (Skilled and Intermediate Care). Sisseton 57262 (101).

Tennessee: Alexian Brothers Rest Home (Retired Men and Women), Signal Mountain 37377 (150).

Ave Maria Guild Home (Nursing Home), 2805 Charles Bryan Rd., Memphis 38134 (73).

Texas: Home for Aged Women-Men, 920 S. Oregon St., El Paso 79901 (24).

Mother of Perpetual Help Home (Intermediate Care Facility), 519 E. Madison Ave., Brownsville 78520 (39).

Mt. Carmel Home (Personal Care Home), 4130 S. Alameda St., Corpus Christi 78411 (92).

The Regis (Retirement Center), 400 Austin Ave., Waco 76701 (210).

The Retirement Residence, Inc., 2819 Rio Grande, Austin 78705 (100).

St. Ann's Home (Skilled Nursing Facility), P.O. Box 1179, Panhandle 79068 (52).

St. Anthony's Center (Skilled Nursing, Rehabilitation, Geriatric), 6301 Almeda Rd., Houston 77021 (372).

St. Benedict's Nursing Home, Alamo and Johnson Sts., San Antonio 78204 (197).

St. Dominic Residence Hall, 2401 E. Holcombe Blvd., Houston 77021.

St. Dominic Nursing Home, 6502 Grand Ave., Houston 77021 (120).

St. Elizabeth Nursing Home, 400 Austin Ave., Waco 76701 (179).

St. Francis Nursing Home (Home for Aged and Convalescents), 2717 N. Flores St., San Antonio 78212 (143).

St. Francis Village, Inc. (Retired and Elderly), Crowley. Mailing address — P.O. Box 16310, Ft. Worth 76133 (425).

St. Joseph Residence, 330 W. Pembroke St., Dallas 75208 (49).

San Juan Nursing Home (Skilled Care Facility), 300 N. Nebraska Ave., P.O. Box 1238, San Juan 78589 (52).

Utah: St. Joseph Villa (Skilled Nursing Home), 474 Westminster Ave., Salt Lake City 84115 (98).

Vermont: Loretto Home for Aged, 59 Meadow St., Rutland 05701 (54).

Michaud Memorial Manor (Home for Aged), Derby Line 05830 (24).

St. Joseph's Home for Aged, 243 N. Prospect St., Burlington 05401 (53).

Virginia: St. Francis Home, 2511 Wise St., Richmond 23225 (25).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, 1503 Michael Rd., Richmond 23229 (126).

Washington: Cathedral Plaza Apartments (Retirement Apartments), W. 1120 Sprague Ave., Spokane 99204 (150).

The Delaney, W. 242 Riverside Ave., Spokane 99201 (84).

The De Paul Retirement Apartments, 4831 35th Ave. S.W., Seattle 98126 (111 units).

Fahy Garden Apartments, W. 1403 Dean Ave., Spokane 99201 (31).

Fahy West Apartments, W. 1523 Dean Ave., Spokane 99201 (55).

The Josephinum (Retirement Home), 1902 2nd Ave., Seattle 98101 (228).

Mt. St. Vincent Nursing Center, 4831 35th Ave., S.W., Seattle 98126 (198).

The O'Malley, E. 707 Mission, Spokane 99202 (100).

St. Joseph Nursing Home, 1006 North H St., Aberdeen 98520 (33).

St. Joseph Care Center (Skilled Long-Term Care), West 20 — 90th Ave., Spokane 99204 (103). Adult day care center (35).

West Virginia: Knights of St. George Home, Wellsburg 26070 (44).

Welty Home for the Aged (Women), 21 Washington Ave., Wheeling 26003 (44).

Wisconsin: Alexian Village of Milwaukee (Retirement Community/Skilled Nursing Home), 9301 N. 76th St., Milwaukee 53223 (197 apartments).

Bethany-St. Joseph Health Care Center, 2507 Shelby Rd., La Crosse 54601 (226).

Divine Savior Nursing Home, 715 W. Pleasant St., Portage 53901 (111).

Franciscan Villa of South Milwaukee, Inc. 3601 S. Chicago Ave., S. Milwaukee 53172 (150).

Hope Nursing Home, 439 Ashford Ave., Lomira 53048 (40).

McCormick Memorial Home for the Aged, 212 Iroquois St., Green Bay 54301 (70).

Marian Catholic Home, 3333 W. Highland Blvd., Milwaukee 53208 (360).

Maryhill Manor Nursing and Retirement Home, 973 Main St., Niagara 54151 (45).

Milwaukee Catholic Home, Inc., 2462 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53211 (185).

Nazareth House (Skilled Nursing Facility), Stoughton 53589 (100).

St. Ann Rest Home (Intermediate Care Facility, Women), 2020 S. Muskego Ave., Milwaukee 53204 (54).

St. Anne's Home for the Elderly (Aged Poor), 3800 N. 92nd St., Milwaukee 53222 (156).

St. Camillus Health Center (Skilled Nursing Home), 10100 W. Bluemound Rd., Wauwatosa 53226 (188).

St. Catherine Infirmary (Nursing Home), 5635 Erie St., Racine 53402 (40).

St. Elizabeth Home, 502 St. Lawrence Ave., Janesville 53545.

St. Elizabeth's Nursing Home (Women), 745 N. Brookfield Rd., Brookfield 53005 (16).

St. Francis Home, 700 West Ave. S., La Crosse 54601 (95).

St. Francis Home (Skilled Nursing Facility), 1800 New York Ave., Superior 54880 (192).

St. Francis Home (Skilled Nursing), 365 Gillett St., Fond du Lac 54935 (70).

St. Francis Manor (Retirement Residence), 3553 S. 41st St., Milwaukee 53221 (5).

St. Joan Antida Nursing Home (Women), 6640 W. Beloit Rd., W. Allis 53219 (76).

St. Joseph's Home, 705 Clyman St., Watertown 53094 (28).

St. Joseph's Home, 9244 29th Ave., Kenosha 53140 (89).

St. Joseph's Home, 5301 W. Lincoln Ave., W. Allis 53219 (124).

St. Joseph's Nursing Home, 464 S. St. Joseph Ave., Arcadia 54612 (72).

St. Joseph's Nursing Home, 2415 Cass St., La Crosse 54601 (62).

St. Joseph's Nursing Home, 400 Water Ave., Hillsboro 54634 (65).

St. Joseph Residence, Inc. (Nursing Home), 1925 Division St., New London 54961 (107).

St. Mary's Home for the Aged (Residence and Nursing Care), 2005 Division St., Manitowoc 54220 (172).

St. Mary's Nursing Home, 3516 W. Center St., Milwaukee 53210 (121).

St. Monica's Senior Citizens Home, 3920 N. Green Bay Rd., Racine 53404 (90).

St. Paul Home (Residence and Skilled Nursing Home), 509 W. Wisconsin Ave., Kaukauna 54130 (52).

Villa Clement (Nursing and Convalescent Center), 9047 W. Greenfield Ave., W. Allis 53214 (190).

Villa Loretto Nursing Home, Mount Calvary 53057 (52).

APPALACHIA COMMITTEE

The 600-member Catholic Committee of Appalachia consists of bishops, priests, religious and lay persons engaged in pastoral and social justice ministry in the 13-state region. Appalachia has been defined by Congress as including all of West Virginia and parts of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

The committee is the Catholic Caucus of the Commission on Religion in Appalachia, an interfaith group.

Sister Honor Murphy, O.P., is executive director. Address: 31-A S. Third Ave., Prestonburg, Ky. 41653.

FACILITIES FOR HANDICAPPED CHILDREN AND ADULTS

Sources: Almanac survey; *Directory of Catholic Special Facilities and Programs for Handicapped Children and Adults,* published by the National Catholic Educational Association; *Official Catholic Directory.*

This listing covers facilities and programs with educational and training orientation. Information about other services for the handicapped can generally be obtained from the Catholic Charities Office or its equivalent (c/o Chancery Office) in any diocese. (See Index for listing of addresses of chancery offices in the U.S.)

Abbreviation code: b, boys; c, coeducational; d, day; g, girls; r, residential. Other information includes chronological age for admission. The number in parentheses at the end of an entry indicates total capacity or enrollment.

Deaf and Hard of Hearing

California: St. Joseph's Center for Deaf and Hard of Hearing (d,c; 3-14 yrs.), 4025 Grove St., Oakland 94609 (mailing address).

Illinois: Department of Vision and Hearing, Catholic Charities, 721 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 60610. Marian School for Hearing Impaired (at Most Holy Redeemer School) (d,c), 9536 S. Millard Ave., Evergreen Park 60642 (40).

Holy Trinity Day Classes for the Deaf (c; 3-14 yrs.) 1910 Taylor, Chicago 60612 (45).

Louisiana: Chinchuba Institute (r,d,c; 2-16 yrs.), P.O. Box 187, Marrero. 70072 (101).

Massachusetts: Boston School for the Deaf (r,d,c; 3-21 yrs.), 800 N. Main St., Randolph. 02368 (236).

Missouri: St. Joseph Institute for the Deaf (r,d,c; 3½-15 yrs.), 1483 82nd Blvd., University City, 63132 (150).

New York: Cleary School for the Deaf (d,c; infancy through high school), 301 Smithtown Blvd., Lake Ronkonkoma, L.I. 11779 (105).

St. Francis de Sales School for the Deaf (d,c; parent-infant programs through age 14), 260 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn 11225.

St. Joseph's School for the Deaf (d,c; birth-13 yrs.), 1000 Hutchinson River Pkwy, Bronx. 10465 (230).

St. Mary's School for the Deaf (r,d,c; 3-21 yrs.), 2253 Main St., Buffalo. 14214 (260).

Ohio: St. Rita School for the Deaf (r,c; 4 yrs. and older), 1720 Glendale-Milford Rd., Cincinnati. 45215 (160).

Pennsylvania: Abp. Ryan Memorial Institute for Deaf (d,c; parent-infant programs through 8th grade), 3509 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia. 19104 (80).

De Paul Institute (d,c; birth-21 yrs.), Castlegate Ave., Pittsburgh. 15226 (132).

Wisconsin: St. John's School for the Deaf (r,d,c; 3-20 yrs.), 3680 S. Kinnickinnic Ave., Milwaukee. 53207 (125).

Emotionally And/Or Socially Maladjusted

This listing includes facilities for homeless and neglected as well as emotionally disturbed children and youth.

Arizona: Patterdell, 1820 W. Northern Ave., Phoenix. 85021.

Arkansas: St. Michael School, Monastery of Our Lady of Charity (c; grades kindergarten through 6th; day care), 1125 Malvern Ave., Hot Springs 71901.

California: Gracenter, Convent of the Good Shepherd (r, women), 501 Cambridge, San Francisco 94134 (9).

Hanna Boys Center (r; 10-15 yrs.), Box 100, Sonoma. 95476 (80).

Rancho San Antonio (r,b; 12-16 yrs.), 21000 Plummer St., Chatsworth. 91311 (118).

Stanford Lathrop Memorial Home and Group Homes, Sisters of Social Service, 800 N. Street, Sacramento 95814. Conduct six homes for boys and girls.

Colorado: Excelsior Youth Centers (r,g; 12-21 yrs.), 15151 E. Quincy Ave., Denver 80232 (74).

Mt. St. Vincent Home (r,c; 5-13 yrs.), 4159 Lowell Blvd., Denver. 80211 (45).

Connecticut: Highland Heights — St. Francis Home for Children (r,d,c; 8-12 yrs.), 651 Prospect St., New Haven. 06505 (38).

Mt. St. John (r,b; 11-16 yrs.), Kirtland St., Deep River. 06417 (75).

Delaware: Our Lady of Grace Home for Children (r,c; 6-12 yrs.), 487 Chestnut Hill Rd., Newark 19713 (28).

Florida: Boystown of Florida (r; 13-17 yrs.), 11400 SW 137th Ave., Miami 33186 (45).

Georgia: Village of St. Joseph (r,d,c; 6-16 yrs.), 2969 Butner Rd. S.W., Atlanta 30331 (40 r; 48 d).

Illinois: Guardian Angel (d,c; 5-15 yrs.), Plainfield at Theodore St., Joliet 60435.

Loyola Univ. of Chicago Child Guidance Center and Day School (c; pre-school to adolescence), 1043 Loyola Ave., Chicago 60626 (37).

St. Joseph Carondelet Child Center (r,b; 5-14 yrs.), 739 E. 35th St., Chicago. 60616 (40).

Indiana: Gibault School for Boys (r; 10-16 yrs.), 5901 Dixie Bee Rd., Terre Haute. 47802 (108).

Hoosier Boys Town (r; 10-16 yrs.), Schererville. 46375 (65).

Kentucky: Boys' Haven (r; 13 18 yrs.), 3201 Bardstown Rd., Louisville. 40205 (51).

Maryhurst School (r,g; 13-17 yrs.), 1015 Dorsey Lane, Louisville 40223 (42).

Our Lady of the Highlands (r,g; 13-17 yrs.), 938 Highland Ave., Ft. Thomas. 41075 (40).

Louisiana: Hope Haven — Madonna Man-

or School and Home (r,b; 6-17 yrs.), 1101 Barataria Blvd., Marrero 70072 (176).

Maison Marie Group Home (r,g; 13-18 yrs.), 3020 Independence St., Metairie 70002 (12).

Maryland: Christ Child Institute (r,d,c; 3-10½ yrs.), 4625 Edson Lane, Rockville. 20852 (28r, 15d).

Good Shepherd Center (r,d,g; 14-18 yrs.), 4100 Maple Ave., Baltimore. 21227 (90r, 15d).

Massachusetts: Cushing Hall (r,b; 11-14½ yrs.), 279 Tilden Rd., Scituate. 02066 (40). Diagnostic treatment center.

McAuley Nazareth Home for Boys (r; 6-12 yrs.), 77 Mulberry St., Leicester. 01524 (27).

Madonna Hall (r,g; 12-17 yrs.), Cushing Hill Dr., Marlboro 01752 (55).

Nazareth Child Care Center (r,d,c; 2-12 yrs.), 420 Pond St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 02130 (112).

Our Lady of Providence Children's Center (r,d,c; 5-14 yrs.), 2112 Riverdale St., W. Springfield. 01089 (50). Diagnostic treatment program also.

St. Vincent Home (r,c), 2425 Highland Ave., Fall River 02720 (85).

Michigan: Barat House, Barat Human Services, League of Catholic Women (r,g; 13-17 yrs.), 5250 John R. St., Detroit. 48202 (24).

Boysville of Michigan, Inc. (r; 13-18 yrs.), 8744 Clinton-Macon Rd., Clinton. 49236 (180).

Don Bosco Hall (r,b; 13-17 years.), 10001 Petoskey Ave., Detroit. 48204 (38).

St. John's Home (r,c; 9-16 yrs.), 385 E. Leonard N.E., Grand Rapids 49503 (40).

St. Vincent Home for Children (r,c; 5-15 yrs.), 2800 W. Willow St., Lansing 48917 (38).

Villa Maria, Sisters of the Good Shepherd (r,g; 13-17 yrs.), 1315 Walker Ave. N.W., Grand Rapids. 49504 (30).

Vista Maria (r,d; 13-17 yrs.), 20651 W. Warren Ave., Dearborn Heights. 48127 (107 r; 20 d).

Minnesota: Busch Center (r,c; 10-18 yrs.), 1726 7th Ave. S., St. Cloud 56301 (20). Temporary emergency shelter care facility.

Home of the Good Shepherd, (r.g; 12-17 yrs.), 5100 Hodgson Rd., St. Paul. 55112 (48).

St. Cloud Children's Home (r,c; 12-16 yrs.), 1726 7th Ave. S., St. Cloud. 56301 (72).

St. James Children's Home (r,c), Woodland Hills, Duluth 55803 (120).

Tiffany House Group Home (c), 374 4th Ave. S., St. Cloud 56301 (11).

Missouri: Child Center of Our Lady (r,c; 4-12 yrs. — d,c; 4-17 yrs.), 7900 Natural Bridge Rd., St. Louis. 63121 (79).

Marillac Center for Children (r,d,c; 6-12 yrs.), 310 W. 106th St., Kansas City. 64114 (24 r; 70 d).

Marygrove (r,d,g; 13-17 yrs.), 2705 Mullanphy Lane, Florissant. 63031 (44).

Nebraska: Father Flanagan's Boys' Home (r; 10-18 yrs.), Boys Town, Nebr. 68010 (r, 390; d, 307).

Nevada: St. Yves School (r,g; 13-17 yrs.), 7000 North Jones Blvd., Las Vegas, 89106 (60).

New Jersey: Christopher House (c), 55 N. Clinton Ave., Trenton 08607. After care day center.

Collier Group Home (r,g; 13-18 yrs.), 47 Reckless Pl., Red Bank 07701.

Collier School (d,c; 13-18 yrs.), Wickatunk 07765.

Guidance Clinic of Catholic Welfare Bureau (c), 39 N. Clinton Ave., Trenton 08607. Psychiatric counseling for children and adults.

Mt. St. Joseph Children's Center (r,d,c; 6-12 yrs.), Shepherd Lane, Totowa 07512 (32).

New Jersey's Boystown (r; adolescents), 499 Belgrove Dr., Kearney 07032 (100).

New York: The Astor Home for Children (r,c; 5-12 yrs.), 36 Mill St., Rhinebeck 12572 (70). Group Homes (7-18 yrs.), 1200 Zarega Ave., Bronx 10462 (52). Child Guidance Clinics/Day Treatment (Rhinebeck, Poughkeepsie, Beacon, Bronx). Head start — Day Care (Poughkeepsie, Beacon, Hyde Park, Dover, Millerton).

Baker Hall (r,d,b; 10-18 yrs.), 150 Martin Rd., Lackawanna. 14218 (90).

LaSalle School (r,d; 12-18 yrs.), 391 Western Ave., Albany. 12203 (145). Also conducts group homes.

Madonna Heights Services (r,d,g; 11-17 yrs.), Burrs Lane, Huntington. 11743 (110). Also conducts group homes on Long Island and outpatient programs.

Saint Anne Institute (r,d,g; 12-18 yrs.), 160 N. Main Ave., Albany. 12206 (190).

St. Helena's Residence (r,g; 12-17 yrs.), 120 W. 60th St., New York. 10011 (20).

St. John's of Rockaway Beach (r,b; 10-18 yrs.), 144 Beach 111th St., Rockaway Park. 11694 (112). Also conducts group homes in Rockaway and Richmond Hill.

North Dakota: Home on the Range for Boys (r; 12-18 yrs.), Sentinel Butte. 58654 (36).

Ohio: Diocesan Child Guidance Center, Inc. (d,c; preschool) Outpatient counseling program (c; 2-18 yrs.), 840 W. State St., Columbus 43222.

Marycrest School for Girls (r,g; 13-18 yrs.), 7800 Brookside Rd., Independence. 44131 (70).

Parmadale/St. Anthony's Youth Services Village (r,c; 7-21 yrs.), 6753 State Rd., Parma 44134.

Rosemont School (r,g;d,c; 12-18 yrs.), 2440 Dawnlight Ave., Columbus 43211 (150).

Oregon: St. Mary's Home for Boys (r; 9-17 yrs.), 16535 S.W. Tualatin Valley Highway, Beaverton 97005 (43).

Pennsylvania: De LaSalle in Towne (d,b;

13-17 yrs.), 25 S. Van Pelt St., Philadelphia 19103 (100).

De LaSalle Vocational Day Treatment (b; 15-18 yrs.), P.O. Box 344 — Street Rd. and Bristol Pike, Bensalem 19020 (120).

Gannondale School for Girls (r; 12-17 yrs.), 4635 E. Lake Rd., Erie 16511 (57).

Harborcreek School for Boys (r; 10-17 yrs.), 5712 Iroquois Ave., Harborcreek 16421 (135). Also conducts group homes.

Lourdesmont Good Shepherd Adolescent Services (r,g;d,c; 13-17 yrs.), 537 Venard Rd., Clarks Summit 18411 (100).

Pauline Auberle Foundation, The Auberle Home for Boys (r,b; 13-18 yrs.), 1101 Hartman St., McKeesport 15132 (50).

St. Gabriel Hall (r,d,b; 12-17 yrs.), P.O. Box 13, Audobon 19407

St. Michael's School for Boys (r,b; 12-16 yrs.), Hoban Heights, Tunkhannock 18657 (120). Also conducts group homes.

Tennessee: DeNeuville Heights School for Girls (r; 12-18 yrs.), 3060 Baskin St., Memphis 38127 (52).

Texas: St. Joseph Youth Center (r,c; 12-17 yrs.), 901 S. Madison St., Dallas 75208 (48).

Washington: Morning Star Boys Ranch (Spokane Boys' Ranch, Inc.), (r,b; 9-18 yrs.), Box 781-A, Route 12, Spokane 99203 (55).

Wisconsin: Our Lady of Charity Center (r,c; 10-17 yrs.), 2640 West Point Rd., Green Bay 54303 (50).

St. Aemilian Child Care Center, Inc. (r,b; 6-12 yrs.), 8901 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53222 (57).

St. Charles Boys Home (r; 12-18 yrs.), 151 S. 84th St., Milwaukee 53214 (56).

St. Michael's Home for Children (r,c; 9-18 yrs.), 2902 East Ave. S., La Crosse 54601 (42).

Wyoming: St. Joseph's Children's Home (r,c; 6-18 yrs.), P.O. Box 1117, Torrington 82240 (48). Also conducts group home.

Developmentally Handicapped

This listing includes facilities for children and youth with learning disabilities and/or mental retardation.

Alabama: Father Walter Memorial Child Care Center (r,c; birth-12 yrs.), 2815 Forbes Dr., Montgomery 36199 (34). Skilled nursing facility.

California: Catholic Charities "Empower" Services to Developmentally Disabled Persons, 433 Jefferson St., Oakland 94607. Services include (in various locations): Evergreen Center (d; adults); Concord House (r; adults); C.O.R.E. (d; adults outreach program for homebound); Case Management (d; adults, children — social workers); Religious Nurture Program (d; adults, children).

Helpers of the Mentally Retarded, Inc., 2626 Fulton St., San Francisco 94118. Conducts three homes: Helpers Home for Girls (18 years and older), 2608 Fulton St. and 2626 Fulton St., San Francisco 94118; Helpers Home for Men (18 years and older), 2750 Fulton St., San Francisco 94118.

Kennedy Child Study Center (d,c; 5-13 yrs.), 1339 - 20th St., Santa Monica. 90404 (80). Also conducts a developmental nursery (18 mos.-3 yrs.) and a preschool for children from culturally deprived areas (3-5 yrs.).

St. Madeleine Sophie's Training Center (d,c; 18 yrs. and older), 2111 E. Madison Ave., El Cajon 92021 (102).

St. Vincent's (r,d,c; 8-18 yrs.), P.O. Drawer V, 4200 Calle Real, Santa Barbara 93102 (116).

Tierra del Sol (d,c; 18 yrs. and older), 9919 Sunland Blvd., Sunland 91040 (100).

Connecticut: Gengras Center (d,c; 6-21 yrs.), St. Joseph College, 1678 Asylum Ave., W. Hartford 06117 (70).

Special Education Department, Diocese of Bridgeport, 238 Jewett Ave., Bridgeport 06606.

Villa Maria Education Center (c), 159 Sky Meadow Dr., Stamford 06903 (31). For children with learning disabilities.

District of Columbia: Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Institute (d,c; 5-20 yrs.), 801 Buchanan St. N.E., Washington 20017 (120). Also conducts group homes, continuing education and life skills training programs, contract employment and job placement.

St. Gertrude's School of Arts and Crafts (r,d,g; 6-18 yrs.), 4801 Sargent Rd. N.E., Washington 20017 (48).

Florida: Marian Center Services for Developmentally Handicapped and Mentally Retarded (r,d,c), 15701 Northwest 37th Ave., Opa Locka 33054. Offers variety of services.

Marian School for Exceptional Children (d,c; 6 mos.-5 yrs.), 326 Pine Terr., W. Palm Beach 33401.

Morning Star School (d,c; 4-12 yrs.), 725 Mickler Rd., Jacksonville 32211 (70).

Morning Star School (d,c; 3-12 yrs.), 954 Leigh Ave., Orlando 32804 (45).

Morning Star School (d,c; 6-13 yrs.), 4661 - 80th Ave., N., Pinellas Park 33565 (50).

Morning Star School (d,c; 6-13 yrs.), 302 E. Linebaugh Ave., Tampa 33612 (70).

Illinois: Bartlett Learning Center (r,d,c; 5-21 yrs.), 801 W. Bartlett Rd., Bartlett 60103 (138).

Good Shepherd Manor (permanent home for men; 18 yrs.), P.O. Box 260, Momence. 60954 (120).

Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., School (r,b;d,c; 6-21 yrs.) and Job Training Center (c; 16 yrs. and older), 123rd and Wolf Rd., Palos Park. 60464 (101).

Misericordia Home South (r,c; 1 mo.-6 yrs.), 2916 W. 47th St., Chicago 60632 (122).

Misericordia Home North (r,c; 4-21 yrs.), 6300 North Ridge, Chicago (60).

Mt. St. Joseph (mentally handicapped women; 20-45 yrs.), Route 3, Box 365, Lake Zurich 60047 (160).

St. Francis School for Exceptional Children (r,c; 4-12 yrs.), 1209 S. Walnut Ave., Freeport 61032 (32).

St. Jude School (d,c; 5-18 yrs.), 2nd and Spring Ave., Aviston 62216 (30).

St. Mary of Providence (r,d,g; 4-21 yrs.), 4200 N. Austin Ave., Chicago 60634 (190).

St. Rose Center (d,c; 3-21 yrs.), 4911 S. Hoyne Ave., Chicago 60609 (60).

St. Vincent Residential School (c; 12 yrs. and older) (40), and St. Vincent Community Living Facility (adults) (20), and St. Vincent Supported Living Arrangement (adults) (60), 659 E. Jefferson St., Freeport 61032.

Special Education Program of the East St. Louis Deanery (d,c; 5-16 yrs.), 8213 Church Lane, East St. Louis 62203 (48).

Indiana: Marian Day School (d,c; 6-18 yrs.), 625 Bellemeade Ave., Evansville 47713 (45).

Providence House (r, men; 18 yrs. and up), 520 W. 9th St., Jasper 47546 (66).

St. Bavo Special Class (d,c; 6-15 yrs.), 512 W. 8th St., Mishawaka 46544 (12).

St. Mary Child Center School (d,c; 3-16 yrs.), 311 N. New Jersey St., Indianapolis 46204 (32). Developmentally Disabled.

Kansas: Holy Family Center (d,c; 6-21 yrs.), 619 S. Maize Rd., Wichita 67209 (65).

Lakemary Center, Inc. (r,d,c; 3-16 yrs.), 100 Lakemary Dr., Paola 66071 (72r,35d).

Kentucky: Msgr. Pitt Learning Center (d,c; 5 yrs. and older), 10715 Ward Ave., Louisville 40223 (74).

Ursuline Special Education Learning Center (d,c; 3½-14 yrs.), 3105 Lexington Rd., Louisville 40206 (50-56).

Louisiana: Department of Special Education, Archdiocese of New Orleans, 1522 Chippewa St., New Orleans 70130. Conducts day classes, a special day school, and a vocational rehabilitation center for the mentally retarded (300).

Holy Angels School (r,c; teen-age, 14 yrs. and older; nursery, 2 mo. to kindergarten age), 10450 Ellerbe Rd., Shreveport 71106 (237).

Padua House (r,c; birth-21 yrs.), 200 Beta St., Belle Chase 70037 (44).

Regina Caeli Center (d,c; 6-16 yrs.), 3903 Kingston, Lake Charles. 70605 (45).

St. Agnes Vocational Evaluation and Training Center (d,c), P.O. Box 53326, 715 East Blvd., Baton Rouge 70802 (140).

St. Mary Learning Center, St. Mary's Home (d,c; 6-18 yrs.), 601-A W. St. Mary, Lafayette 70506 (50).

St. Mary's Training School (r,c; 3-22 yrs.), P.O. Drawer 7768, Alexandria 71306 (150).

St. Michael Vocational Training Center (d,c; 16-21 yrs.), 1522 Chippewa St., New Orleans 70130.

Maryland: The Benedictine School for Exceptional Children (r,c; 6-16 yrs.), Ridgely 21660 (100). Also conducts Habilitation Center (r,c; 17 yrs. and older) (50).

Francis X. Gallagher Center (r), 2520 Pot Spring Rd., Timonium 21093 (54).

St. Elizabeth School for Special Education (d,c; 12 yrs. and older), 801 Argonne Dr., Baltimore 21218 (124).

St. Francis School for Special Education (d,c; 3-11 yrs.), 2226 Maryland Ave., Baltimore 21218 (60).

Massachusetts: Cardinal Cushing School and Training Center (r,d,c; 6-22 yrs.), Hanover 02339 (125 r; 100 d).

Mercy Centre for Developmental Disabilities (d,c; 3-22 yrs. and over), 25 West Chester St., Worcester 01605 (160).

Nazareth Hall (d,c; 7-14 yrs.), 887 Highland Ave., Fall River, 02720 (70).

Nazareth on the Cape (d,c; 6-15 yrs.), 261 South St., Hyannis 02601 (25).

St. Coletta Day School (d,c; 7-12 yrs., admission age), 85 Washington St., Braintree 02184 (150).

Michigan: Our Lady of Providence Center (r,d,g; 5-17 yrs., child caring; 18-26, adult foster care), 16115 Beck Rd., Northville. 48167 (100).

St. Louis Center and School (r,d,b; 6-18 yrs. child care; 18-26 yrs. adult foster care), 16195 Old U.S. 12, Chelsea 48118 (80).

Missouri: Department of Special Education, Archdiocese of St. Louis, 4472 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis. 63108. Conducts 27 special day classes (c; 5-16 yrs.).

Good Shepherd Manor (residential for developmentally disabled men; 16 yrs. and up), Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd, 3220 E. 23rd St., Kansas City 64127 (43).

Mt. Carmel Group Home (r,c; 16-21 yrs.), 8757 Annetta Ave., St. Louis 63147.

St. Joseph's Vocational Center (c; 15-21 yrs.), 5341 Emerson Ave., St. Louis 63120 (135).

St. Mary's Special School (r,c; 5-16 yrs.), 5341 Emerson Ave., St. Louis 63120 (138).

St. Peter's Special Classes (d,c; 5-21 yrs.), 314 W. High St., Jefferson City 65101 (45).

Universal Sheltered Workshop (c, adults), 6912 W. Florissant Ave., St. Louis 63136. Sheltered employment (80).

Nebraska: Madonna School for Exceptional Children (d,c; 5-21 yrs.), 2537 N. 62nd St., Omaha 68104 (65).

Villa Marie School (r,d,c; 7-16 yrs.), P. O. Box 80328, Waverly 68501 (25).

New Jersey: Archbishop Damiano School (d,c), 532 Delsea Dr., Westville Grove 08093.

Catholic Community Services, Multi-Service Center, 17 Mulberry St., Newark 07102.

Department of Special Education, Diocese of Camden, 1845 Haddon Ave., Camden 08108. Services include: Archbishop Damiano School (above), and full time programs at 6 Catholic Schools; adult evening

classes (18-65 yrs.); religious education programs.

Department of Special Education, Diocese of Paterson. Murray House (r; adults), 389 Main St., Paterson 07501. Also conducts five other adult group homes and two adult opportunity centers.

Felician School for Exceptional Children (r,d,c; 2½-14 yrs.), 260 S. Main St., Lodi 07644 (120).

McAuley School for Exceptional Children (d,c; 5-9 yrs.), 1633 Rt. 22 at Terrill Rd., Plainfield-Watchung 07060 (40).

Marian Center (d,c; 7-14 yrs.), Delsea Dr. and Chestnut St., Vineland 08360 (30).

Mount Carmel Guild — Child Study Center Alhambra Pavilion (c; 6-12 yrs.), 31 Centre St., Newark 07102 (50).

Sr. Georgine Learning Center (d,c; 6-17 yrs.), 544 Chestnut Ave., Trenton 08611 (30).

New Mexico: St. Joseph's Manor (r,b; 14-29 yrs.), P.O. Box 610, Bernalillo 87004. Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd, P.O. Box 610, Bernalillo 87004. Twenty-four-hour child care center for mentally and physically handicapped.

New York: Cantalician Center for Learning (d,c; birth-21 yrs.), 3233 Main St., Buffalo 14214 (250).

Cantalician Center Workshop (d,c; 18 yrs. and older), 129A Central Park Plaza, Buffalo 14214 (150). Also conducts a vocational evaluation and rehabilitation training program.

Catholic Charities, Diocese of Rockville Centre — Services for Retarded Adults, 50 N. Park Ave., Box X, Rockville Centre 11570. Conducts four residences for retarded adults.

Cobb Memorial School (r,c; 6-10 yrs.), Altamont 12009 (50).

Friends of L'Arche of Greater Syracuse, Inc. (r, adults), 1701 James St., Syracuse 13206 (12). Long-term facility following philosophy of Jean Vanier and L'Arche movement.

Maryhaven Vocational Rehabilitation Center (d,c; 18 yrs. and older), County Road 101, Box 600, Yaphank 11980 (265).

Mercy Home for Children (r,c), 273 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn 11205.

St. Catherine Center for Children (r,c; birth to 12 yrs. and d,c; 3-12 yrs.), 30 N. Main St., Albany 12203 (140). Also conducts group home and specialized foster care programs.

St. Joseph School for Exceptional Children (r,d,c; 5-21 yrs.), 10807 Bennett Rd., Dunkirk 14048 (30). Residents must return home weekends and vacations.

School of the Holy Childhood (d,c; 5-21 yrs.), 1150 Buffalo Rd., Rochester 14624 (94). Adult program, 18-50 yrs.

Special Education Department, Diocese of Brooklyn (d,c; 3-18 yrs.), Office of Education, 345 Adams St., Brooklyn 11201 (235). Office for the Handicapped, Diocese of Brooklyn, 191 Joralemon St., Brooklyn 11201. Services include day care center and community residences for retarded adults.

Special Education Department, Archdiocese of New York, 1011 First Ave., New York 10022. Conducts 13 special day classes in 9 parish schools.

North Carolina: Holy Angels Nursery (r,c; birth to 12 yrs.), Belmont 28012 (66).

Ohio: Good Shepherd Manor (permanent care of men 18 years and older), P.O. Box 387, Wakefield 45687 (104).

Mary Immaculate School (d,c; 7-14 yrs.), 3837 Secor Rd., Toledo 43623 (60). For children with learning disabilities.

Marymount Rehabilitation Services (vocational rehabilitation; 16 yrs. and older), 12215 Granger Rd., Cleveland 44125.

MRS Industries (c; sheltered workshop), 4765 E. 131st St., Garfield Heights 44105.

Mt. Aloysius (r, men; 21 yrs. and over), Tile Plant Rd., New Lexington 43764 (100).

Our Lady of Angels Special School (d,c; 7-16 yrs.), 3570 Rocky River Dr., Cleveland 44111 (30).

Our Lady of the Elms Special School (d,c; 6-15 yrs.), 1230 W. Market St., Akron 44313 (74).

Rose Mary, The Johanna Graselli Rehabilitation and Education Center (r,c; 3-12 yrs.), 19350 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 44117 (40).

St. John's Villa (r,c,b, 6-14 yrs; g, 6-18 yrs., continued care, g, 18 yrs. and over), 620 Roswell Rd. N.W., Carrollton 44615 (221).

St. Joseph Center (d,c; 6-16 yrs.), 2346 W. 14th St., Cleveland 44113 (70).

Sheltered Workshop and Training Center (c; 16 yrs. and older), 1890 W. 22nd St., Cleveland 44113 (35).

Oregon: Emily School for Multi-Handicapped Children (d,c; 2½-5 yrs.), 830 N.E. 47th Ave., Portland 97213 (12).

Providence Children's Nursing Center (r; nursing care), 830 N. E. 47th Ave., Portland 97213 (54).

Pennsylvania: Clelian Heights School for Exceptional Children (r,d,c; 5-21 yrs.), R.D. 9, Box 607, Greensburg 15601 (100). Also conducts re-socialization program (r,d,c; 16- young adults).

Department of Special Education, Diocese of Pittsburgh, 162 Steuben St., Pittsburgh 15220. Conducts a program consisting of five special day classes.

Don Guanella School (r,d,b; 6-17 yrs.) and C. K. Center (r,c; adults, post-school age), Sproul Rd., Springfield 19064.

McGuire Memorial (r,d,c; infancy to 7 yrs.), 2119 Mercer Rd., New Brighton 15066 (99).

Mercy Day School: Center for Special Learning (d,c; 7-21 yrs.), 830 S. Woodward St., Allentown 18103 (80).

Our Lady of Confidence Day School (d,c;

5-18 yrs.), 10th and Lycoming Sts., Philadelphia 19140 (65b, 52g).

St. Anthony School for Exceptional Children (r,d,c; 6-16 yrs.), 13th St. and Hulton Rd., Oakmont 15139 (150).

St. Joseph Day School (c; 6-18 yrs.), 619 Mahantongo St., Pottsville 17901 (40).

St. Joseph's Center (r,c; birth-20 yrs.), 2010 Adams Ave., Scranton 18509 (85).

St. Katherine School (d,c; 4-18 yrs.), William Rd. and Bowman Ave., Philadelphia 19151 (150)

St. Mary of Providence Center (r,d,g; 6-14 yrs.), Elverson 19520 (120).

Tennessee: Madonna Day School for Retarded Children (d,c; 5-16), 4189 Leroy, Memphis 38108 (50).

St. Bernard School for Exceptional Children, (c; 4-8 yrs.), 2021 21st Ave. S., Nashville 37212 (25).

Texas: Notre Dame of Dallas Special School (d,c; 6-12 yrs.), Rt. 2, Box 4, Irving 75062. (108). Notre Dame Vocational Center, at same address, provides work-study program for exceptional young people over 16.

Virginia: St. Coletta School (d,c; 3-25 yrs.), 1305 N. Jackson St., Arlington 22201 (45).

St. Mary's Infant Home (r,c; 3 days-9 yrs.), 317 Chapel St., Norfolk 23504 (50).

Wisconsin: St. Coletta School (r,c), Jefferson 53549 (372). Offers the following programs:

a complete program of special education from kindergarten through elementary and advanced levels (r,d,c);

a work training center in preparation for job placement (r,c; 18-25 yrs.);

a residential care center (r,c; 45-85 yrs.);

a half-way house to give guidance and assist with problems (r; 18-24 yrs.);

sheltered workshop employment for the mentally retarded in a homelike environment (r,c; 25-45 yrs.).

St. Coletta Day School (c; 8-16 yrs.), 1725 N. 54th St., Milwaukee. 53208 (12).

Orthopedically Handicapped

Alabama: Father Purcell Memorial (r,c; birth to 14 yrs.), 2048 W. Fairview Ave., Montgomery 36108 (52). Skilled nursing home.

Kentucky: Redwood School and Rehabilitation Center (d,c; birth and up), 71 Orphanage Rd., Fort Mitchell 41017 (200).

Pennsylvania: St. Edmond's Home for Crippled Children (r,c; 2-10 yrs.)., 320 S. Roberts Rd., Rosemont 19010 (50).

Visually Handicapped

Illinois: Department of Vision and Hearing, Catholic Charities, 721 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 60610. Itinerant education services for visually impaired students attending regular Catholic elementary and high schools in Chicago archdiocese (30).

Maine: Visually Handicapped Services: 47 High St., Portland 04101; 41 Birch St., Biddeford 04005; 382 Sabattus St., Lewiston 04240; 95 Main St., Orono 04472; 224 Main St., Waterville. Itinerant teacher and other services.

New Jersey: St. Joseph's School for the Multiple Handicapped Blind (r,d,c; 3-21 yrs.), 253 Baldwin Ave., Jersey City 07306 (25).

New York: Catholic Charities Services for Visually Impaired, 272 Merrick Rd., Lynbrook 11563.

Catholic Guild for the Blind (itinerant teaching program, c; 5-17 yrs.), 345 Adams St., Brooklyn 11201.

Lavelle School for the Blind (r,d,c; 3-21 yrs.), 221st St. and Paulding Ave., Bronx 10469 (120).

Pennsylvania: St. Lucy Vision Program, Archdiocese of Philadelphia. St. Lucy Day School (d,c; 3½-14 yrs.), 929 S. Farragut St., Philadelphia. 19143 (30). Other programs services: parent-support group of VH children (0-5 yrs.); monitors VH services to parish schools and high schools; consultant service to religious education programs.

ORGANIZATIONS

(See separate article for a listing of facilities for the handicapped.)

Blind

The Carroll Center for the Blind (formerly the Catholic Guild for All the Blind): Located at 770 Centre St., Newton, Mass. 02158, the center conducts diagnostic evaluation and rehabilitation programs for blind people over 16 years of age, and maintains programs in community services for all ages, volunteer and special services, casework and counseling, low-vision training and professional training. It offers a large range of services for blind people who are not in residence, and maintains an office of public education and information. *AAR Review* is the quarterly publication of the center. The executive director is Rachel Rosenbaum.

Xavier Society for the Blind: The Society is located at 154 E. 23rd St., New York, 10010. Founded in 1900 by Rev. Joseph Stadelman, S.J., it is a center for publications for the blind and maintains a circulating library of approximately 7,000 volumes in Braille, large type and on tape. Its many publications include *The Catholic Review*, a monthly selection of articles of current interest from the Catholic press presented for the visually handicapped in Braille, on tape, and in large print. The director of Xavier is Rev. Anthony F. La Bau, S.J.

The Deaf

According to the National Catholic Office for the Deaf, there are approximately 95,000 Catholics among the total deaf population of